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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

Resolutions on the Impeachment of President Johnson—Referred to Committee—Bills Relative to Disorderly Conduct Cases in Boroughs of Allegheny County.

[Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, Feb. 24, 1867.

SENATE.

IMPEACHMENT OF THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. WHITE, (Republican) of Indiana, offered the following:

WHEREAS, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, in disregard of a law passed by the Constitutional majority of Congress over his veto, issued an order to remove Hon. E. M. Stanton as Secretary of War, and appointed Lorenzo Thomas, Adjt. Gen. U. S. A., Secretary of War *ad interim*; and

WHEREAS, Hon. E. M. Stanton has refused to obey the illegal order to remove him from office, and the National House of Representatives has passed a resolution to impeach Andrew Johnson of high crimes and misdemeanors; therefore,

Resolved, That the prompt action of the majority of the members of Congress in passing the resolution for the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, of high crimes and misdemeanors, be and the same is hereby commended and approved.

Resolved, That the refusal of Hon. E. M. Stanton to obey the illegal order to remove him from office meets the approval of the Union loving and law abiding citizens of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That the Governor be and is hereby requested to forward a copy of these resolutions to the Speaker of the National House of Representatives, and to Hon. E. M Stanton.

Mr. WHITE moved to consider the above resolutions, but Mr. GLATZ, (Democrat) objected, and the resolutions were referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. ERRETT, of Allegheny: Authorizing the removal of the ruins of dams and locks of the Youghiogheny Slack Water Company.

Authorizing the appointment of two magistrates in boroughs South of the Menongahela and Ohio rivers, in Allegheny county, to hear and determine cases of drunkenness and disorderly conduct, and to regulate compensation therefor.

Also, providing that the payments by Insurance companies under the act of April 2nd, 1856, may be made in lawful money of the United States.

BILL INTRODUCED.

Mr. SEARIGHT, of Fayette, a bill incorporating the Union Lumber and Boom Company of Fayette.

BILLS PASSED FINALLY.

A supplement to the act increasing the revenue of the Commonwealth by the taxation of the shares of stock of National Banks, and prohibiting the appraisement of such stock at higher than the market value.

Act incorporating the Consolidation Bank of Pittsburgh.

HOUSE.

BILLS PASSED FINALLY.

Enabling the School Board of Fifth ward, Allegheny city, to borrow money.

Prohibiting the sale of Intoxicating Drinks in Industry township, Beaver county.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. WILSON, of Allegheny, a supplement to Election Laws, being a registry law for Pennsylvania agreed upon by the Republican caucus of both Houses.

Mr. WILSON, of Allegheny county, establishing a ferry over the Allegheny at the farm of John Runer, Madison township, Armstrong county.

Supplement for Kittanning Manufacturing Company, legalizing the Bounty Bonds issued in Rurrel township, Armstrong county.

Mr. MILLAR, of Allegheny, authorizing opening of air courses and water drains for coal mines, under act of April 16th, 1838, relative to underground private roads.

Mr. WILSON, of Allegheny, authorizing the School Directors of Patton Township to pay surplus bounty fund for school purposes.

Mr. RIDDLE, of Allegheny, authorizing the making of new indexes to deed books of Recorder's office of Allegheny county, and regulating the manner of keeping same.

Supplement to an act passed May 1st, 1851, relative to applications for admission to almshouses.

Supplement to an act annexing Manchester borough to Allegheny.

Mr. FORD, of Allegheny: Incorporating the Pennsylvania Mining and Transportion Company.

Mr. BECKERT, of Allegheny: Supplement relative to weights and measures.

Mr. HICKMAN, of Chester, a joint resolution naming Mr. Anthony Wayne and Robert Fulton, as Pennsylvanians, for statues of two Statesmen, to be placed in the Old Capitol at Washington, and authorizing the Governor to employ native artists for furnishing the statues.

Mr. GALLAGHER, of Westmoreland, authorizing the School Directors of Bolivar Borough, of Westmoreland, to borrow money.

Mr. PIKE, defining and regulating the liabilities of Railroad Companies.

Pending discussion of last bill adjourned.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—At Pithole, Monday morning, a fire broke out, consuming thirty buildings, and causing a loss estimated at $125,000. The losers are: Arnold Bros., clothing store, $5,000; A. J. Christy, drug store, $6,000; Lewis, Terrapin Lunch, $1,000; Deutches, tailor, $1,000; P. Marr, grocery, $10,000; M'Afee, shoemaker, $1,000; Jackson, news depot, $1 500; Kander, clothing store, $5,000; Excelsior Bakery, $700; C Prescott, liquor store, $10,000; Ellison, (Canandaigua Saloon,) $2,500; Mrs. Deye, (Metropolitan Saloon,) $2,500; J. Merian, shoe store, $1,000; Dr. Waring, $1,000; Confer House, $2,000; Barnes, $400; Niagara House, Michigan provision store, St. Nicholas Hotel, store formerly occupied by Col. Alfred, and several barns and outbuildings on Brown street, all of which were entirely consumed. The fire originated by the explosion of a kerosene lamp.

—At Jackson, Michigan, on Sunday, a fire destroyed Wilcox's block, occupied by the People's National Bank; Younglearst & Co., grocers; Ford, tobacconist; Hibbard Bros., fancy goods. Total loss, $70,000; insurance, $40,000. The fire caught from the stove pipe.

—Mrs. Mary A. Peaslee, an inmate of the Insane Asylum at Augusta, Maine, was shockingly murdered on Monday morning by Mrs. Catherine Hurley, another inmate, during a fit of frenzy.

—The Western Hotel, West street, Chicago, was destroyed by fire on Monday morning. Loss $50,000; insured for $25,000.

PETER THE GREAT ON MARRIAGES.—A newly-discovered letter of Peter the Great is now going the round of the Russian journals. In this very characteristic epistle Peter informs one of his courtiers that he has heard that his, the courtier's, brother wishes to marry a foreign woman, and that he perfectly understands his reasons for making such a choice, the inhabitants of Russia being less civilized and less polite than those of other countries. He has heard that the courtier has forbidden his brother to contract the meditated union; but his Majesty not only permits it, he positively orders it. He even goes a step further, and commands the courtier, whose family have such a taste for foreign alliances, as soon as he has married his brother to the foreign lady to marry his sister to a foreign gentleman.

—The Morgantown *Post* learns that a very poor but worthy gentleman over in Preston county, has recently fallen heir to a large fortune in the "ould country," and has already received the first payment of two thousand five hundred dollars in gold.

SECOND EDITION.

THREE O'CLOCK A. M.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

Impeachment!

The Debate Continued.

The Impeachment Resolution Adopted by More than a Two-Thirds Vote.

126 Ayes; 47 Nays.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, February 24, 1868.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House was called to order at ten o'clock, and Mr. ASHLEY opened out with an exceedingly bitter impeachment speech, and closed by saying: I charge Andrew Johnson, in addition to the act for which he is now to be tried, with corruptly using the veto power and pardoning power; with having illegally disposed of public property, and interfering with the lawful elections of this country; and believing that Andrew Johnson is guilty of this and more, I think it is our duty, for the safety of American institutions and for those who come after us, to vindicate the majesty of the law. For these reasons I give my vote to arraign, put on trial for high crimes and misdemeanors, Andrew Johnson, acting President of the United States.

Mr. COOK followed, declaring that the President not only violated the tenure of office law, but had exercised powers unwarranted by the Constitution and laws.

Mr. BOYER spoke against the resolution, saying the House was debarred from receiving charges already passed upon. He didn't believe the people would sustain this new proceeding, which he characterized as revolutionary, and proclaimed that the law had not been violated because Stanton was not appointed by Johnson.

Mr. KELSEY supported the resolution. As to the appointment of Stanton, Johnson was merely Vice President, acting as President, therefore there was no force in Mr. Boyer's point. He argued that the case of impeachment was a criminal case, and the Court must have the jurisdiction of the person of the criminal, and control his movements. The criminal, therefore, has no power to perform his official functions. He argued this point at some length.

Mr. CAKE advocated impeachment. He believed the public mind was ready for the event. Messrs. BEAMAN and PRICE followed on the same side.

At half-past four o'clock THADDEUS STEVENS arose to close the debate, amid the greatest excitement. Mr. Stevens stood at the Speakers' desk, and was about to commence his remarks when

Mr. BINGHAM moved to extend the time allowed to Mr. Stevens to one hour. Instantly a half dozen Democrats objected.

A motion was made to adjourn, and there was every disposition manifested to fillibuster, when, in compliance with the universal request of the Republicans, Mr. BINGHAM withdrew his motion.

Mr. STEVENS asked permission to have his remarks read, as his voice could not be heard.

This was granted, and Hon. Edward McPherson, Clerk of the House, read Mr. Stevens' speech, amid close attention.

The question was then called on the impeachment resolution, and it passed by a vote of ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-SIX AYES to FORTY-SEVEN NAYS.

[REGULAR REPORT]

The HOUSE re-assembled at ten o'clock and resumed the consideration of the impeachment resolution. The interval between this hour and noon being technically regarded as belonging to the session of Saturday, the desks of members were very sparsely occupied at the opening of the proceedings, but every seat in the galleries, save some in the diplomatic gallery, was filled.

The debate was opened by Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, who, in the course of his remarks, said the House was now brought face to face with a man who was recognized as an enemy of the Government and as a strong ally and friend of the "lost cause." A man whose public and private acts had been marked by violations of law. Dare the House longer shrink from the exercise of its power in rescuing the Government from the usurper, and thus proclaiming that the Government was one of constitutional law, not of usurped power? When, two months ago, the House voted down impeachment, he had encouraged loyal men to keep their hearts, and that time would vindicate them. He did not now exult in that vindication. He had much rather that the acts of this accidental President would fall to the ground, or that he had so administered the government as to bring it back to the paths of peace, Union and prosperity. The impeachment of this man was necessary, if not for the safety of the nation, at least to teach a lesson to future Presidents and to vindicate the matchless Constitution of the country.

Mr. COOK being allowed one minute remaining unexpired from Mr. ASHLEY'S time, devoted that to advocating the resolution of impeachment. He held that not only had the tenure of office law been violated by the President, but if that law had not been in existence, the President had exercised a power entirely unwarranted by the Constitution and laws of the United States.

Mr. BOYER addressed the House in opposition to the resolution, and contended that even though the tenure of office law were constitutional, there was no violation of it, either in letter or spirit, in the removal of Mr. Stanton. Mr. Stanton was an appointee of Abraham Lincoln, and if the act had been in existence one month after the termination of Mr. Lincoln's administration, his functions as Secretary of War would have ceased by the very terms of the act, and he had ever since continued in office simply at the pleasure of the President. He defied any gentleman on the other side to point out any provision of the tenure office law which had been violated by the President. If any person had violated the law in this matter, it was Edwin M. Stanton himself, who was holding on to the office after his term had expired.

Mr. KELSEY addressed the House in support of the resolution, arguing, as a question of law, that the President should be impeached. In reference to the warning and menace contained in Mr. Brooks' speech on Saturday, in case an attempt should be made to suspend the President pending impeachment, he claimed that when impeachment was for an indictable act, it was the same as a criminal proceeding, and the Court having jurisdiction of the offense must necessarily have jurisdiction of the person of the criminal and have full control of his movements. The criminal, as a matter of course, had no power to perform his functions.

Mr. CAKE supported the resolution of impeachment. He believed the public mind was ready for the event. To trifle longer with the question was to trifle with the just demand of the loyal men of the nation. Around Edwin M. Stanton were gathering the sympathies of the people.

Mr. BEAMAN followed on the same side, yielding one minute to Mr. PRICE, who said for two long years the people in Congress had been keeping *watch and ward* at the portals of liberty, and that Andrew Johnson, with a recklessness peculiar to himself, was rushing madly and furiously on his fate.

Mr. BLAINE said the House was about to act under the plain authority of the Constitution. There was no question of law involved in the matter at all. The President had openly and plainly violated the law, thrown down the gauntlet, and dared Congress to the issue. Congress must accept the challenge and must meet the issue.

Mr. DRIGGS said if the whole Democratic party, and every other party, were clamoring at the doors of Congress, and seeking vengeance against every man who supported the impeachment resolution, he trusted there was not a member present who would not vote for it, on conviction, and without regard to any threats.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Ill., declared he should vote for the resolution before the House. Acting with a majority of the Republican members he had not hitherto favored impeachment against the President, not because he did not believe him morally guilty of impeachable offences, not because he did not execrate his administration, but because he felt that in the case, as heretofore presented, there might be a doubt of his conviction. Rather than branch out on a doubtful experiment in the House, it was hoped that the President, warned of the power of the House, and indebted for its forbearance, would so conduct himself as to avoid the necessity of resorting to the extreme remedy provided by the Constitution. But all such hopes had been disappointed. Every act of forbearance had been but a fresh invitation to further and more flagrant aggressions, until at last he had flung himself against the very bulwarks of the Constitution, defying the laws, overriding the cardinal branches of the Government. The time had now arrived when the people's representatives could no longer delay the vindication of the Constitution. To him the pathway of duty was plain. He feared no appeal to the people, but courted such an appeal. The gentlemen had not read history, if they had not learned that in all contests between an Executive and Commons the representatives of the people had triumphed in the end. That great party which, with patriotism, courage, fidelity and heroism had carried the country in triumph and glory through the war, would not now fail in its great mission. That party which overcome the individed and compacted strength of all the rebels in arms, sustained and supported by the symathy of two-fifths of all the voters in the States not in open rebellion, would not now be overcome by a band of mercenary camp followers of a corrupt and treasonable administration. The time had now come, when the President should be promptly impeached for his last great crime, committed against the Constitution. His longer continuance in office was a perpetual and enduring menace against the peace and prosperity of the country. The whole official career of the President had been marked by a wicked disregard of all his obligations of public duty, and by a degree of perfidy, treachery and turpitude unheard of in the history of the rulers of a free people. As mendacious as he was malignant, he had in his official capacity attempted to hurl down and destroy the bravest, the noblest, the best in the land. His administration has been a constant and prolonged warfare against all the material interests of the country. It had prostrated business, it had oppressed labor, destroyed States, impaired the public credit, and sapped the public morals. Surrounded by red handed rebels, advised and counselled by the worst men that ever crawled like filthy reptiles at the footstool of power, he has used all the vast authority of the government to prevent a union of the States, the restoration of the harmony, peace and happiness of the country. The loyal men in the rebel States have been brought to a condition under his administration from the contemplation of which all men recoiled with horror. Murder, rapine, incendiarism, robbery, and all the crimes stalk through the whole land, and every day he remains in office adds to the long list of victims of rebel vengeance and cruelty, not to say hate. With such a President, nearly all the departments of the government had become demoralized and corrupt to an extent which could find no parallel in the history of any country in any age. The Attorney General, not satisfied with being his medium, through which so many mail robbers, counterfeiters and public plunderers have been pardoned and turned loose upon the country, has, with ostentatious and boastful audacity, proclaimed he will not vindicate the laws of Congress. Look at the Navy Department, with its profligacy, robberies and persecutions of the honest and best naval officers of the country. The administration of the Treasury Department was characterized by the most appalling frauds, with countless millions of revenue stolen to go into the pockets of thieves, partizans and plunderers, or to make up a vast political fund to demoralize and corrupt the people. The Interior Department, with the land jobbing contracts and corrupt extension of patents. The Postoffice Department, arraigned before the House by a Committee of the House, and the State Department, arraigned before the rulers of the earth for its failure to vindicate the rights of the nation and the citizens of the nation. Confronted as we are this day by this state of things, so threatening to the national existence and so destructive to all that is held dear to posterity, where is the patriotic man of any political organization who does not call upon Congress to sternly do its whole duty and purge this Capital of the crimes which now defile the nation.

During the delivery of Mr. Washburne's speech the hour of twelve arrived, when the session of Saturday terminated and the regular legislative session of Monday commenced.

Mr. WOODWARD obtained the floor, (refusing to yield a few minutes to Mr. Washburne to conclude his remarks, because of the slanders uttered by him against the President,) and proceeded to address the House against the impeachment resolution. He argued that the resolution of impeachment was a mistake, and that any impeachment of the President on the idea that Secretary Stanton was within the protection of the tenure of office bill, was what Fouche, the Chief of the old French police, would have called worse than crime—a blunder. Whatever executive power the Federal Government possessed was vested in the President, who was the sole trustee of the people in that regard. In the matter of appointment to office and the treaty making functions, a check was imposed upon the President. But even in these instances the power exercised was the President's. The concurrence of the Senate was only a regulation for the exercise of the power. It was a mere advisory discretion, not an executive power. The separateness and completeness of this executive power in the hands of the President was a doctrine essential to the harmony of the system of government, and to the responsibility of the President to the people. If Congress meddled with it, Congress became a tresspasser, and to act an impertinent nullity, and the President was not to be impeached for disregarding it. He quoted extracts from the debate in the first Congress upon Executive Departments, and argued that that debate settled this question absolutely, and demonstrated the utter unconstitutionality of the act of March 2d, 1867. He also argued that by the very items of that very act itself, Mr. Stanton did not come within its scope. He quoted Senator Sherman and Messrs. Spaulding and Bingham as taking that same view of the law, when it was under consideration. Mr. Johnson was a man of the Republican party's own chosing, and he verily believed that the President was trying to restore the Union, to pacificate the country, and administer his high office with a faithful regard to the obligations of the Constitution and the best interests of the people. He seemed to him to be a true friend to the whole of his country, a faithful public officer, and entitled to Cabinet advisers who were his friends and not his enemies. Congress had far better sustain such a man in his constitutional rights, and address itself to the relief of the suffering country, than to waste its time and the people's money in the impeachment of a faithful public servant on charges that are both false and foolish. At the risk of denunciation he (Mr. Woodward) denied the right of the Senate to try an impeachment. The House was not composed, as the Constitution required, of members chosen by the people of the several States, nor was the Senate composed of two Senators from each State. In conclusion he said: Mr. Speaker—So sure am I that the American people will respect this objection, that if I were the President's counsellor I could advise him, if you prefer articles of impeachment, to demur both to your jurisdiction and to that of the Senate, and to issue a proclamation that while he held himself impeachable for misdemeanor in office before the Constitutional tribunals, he never would subject the office he held in trust for the people to the unconstitutional, fragmentary bodies who propose to strip him of it. Such a proclamation, with the army and navy in hand to sustain, would meet a popular response. That would make an end of impeachment and the impeachers.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, in support of the impeachment resolution, said: Mr. Speaker—The public peace is again disturbed by the President of the United States. He denies to the nation that repose which it so much needs. He will not obey the law, and by it he must be judged. I do not approach this case under the spur of hate or the heat of passion. Its presence I deplore, but its demands I will respect and obey. As a Representative it is my duty to see that the laws of the Republic are not defied by a criminal in office, if within the terms of the Constitution a remedy may be found. The presence of the criminal is a palpable fact. The remedy is plain and indisputable, and from the performance of the duty I will not shrink. An impeachment of the President of the United States is made inevitable by his own deliberate criminal conduct as presented to us by the case which now commands our attention. We cannot escape this conclusion, if we would, for the President would hedge us about with new acts of greater enormity, if there be any logic in his course of procedure, which would at last compel us to take up the gage that he has now defiantly cast at our feet. Heretofore his challenges have not been, in my judgment, in due form of law, stamped with the character of real crimes and misdemeanors, and therefore I have resisted a resort to the extreme remedy which the Constitution has placed in our hands. Perhaps I have been more cautious than most men would have been, but no regrets come to me on this account, for I believe I did my duty. The considerations urged upon my mind and which moulded my conduct in the case with which the Committee on Judiciary of this House was charged, are not to be found in the present case. The logic in the former case is made plain, not to say perfect, by its sequence in the present one. The President was working to an end, suspected by others, known to himself. Then his means were not known to the law as crimes or misdemeanors, either by the common law or by statute, and are so pronounced. He mistook our judgment for cowardice, and worked on until he has presented to us, as a sequence, a high misdemeanor, known to the law, and defined by statute. If we permit this to pass unchallenged by that high power with which the Constitution has clothed us, no man can measure the future troubles of this Republic. For one I am not willing to wait for an ascertainment of the unknown quantities of future Presidential crimes and misdemeanors. We have before us the elements, and the quantities ascertained, and I am in favor of wiping it from the Executive black board by an impeachment of the criminal who placed it there. Its presence is a source of regret to me, and it must be of mortification to the people of this Republic. But I will face it, and they will meet it, by asserting the insubordination of the President to the law. He is not a maker of the law, or a judge thereof, and it is enough for him to know that the Constitution, which he is sworn to preserve, protect and defend, says that he shall take care that the laws shall be faithfully executed. What laws? Those which are passed in pursuance of the terms of that Constitution which he is sworn to preserve, protect and defend. And how are these laws passed? By the two Houses of Congress, with the approval of the President, or in such case as he does not approve, shall return it with his objections to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter their objections at large on their journal and proceed to reconsider it, and if after such reconsideration two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be considered, and if approved by two-thirds of that House, it shall become law. What kind of a law? One that the President shall take care it be faithfully executed. The Constitution does not make him judge of the law, but an executor thereof, and he is bound to execute that which the law making power decrees to be the law of the land. Whatever may be his opinion of the law as a mere individual member of the national family, he is bound to yield to that higher duty which the Constitution imposes upon him as an officer of the State. If his conscience forbid, he may resign the trust, but he has no right to retain the power of a public officer and subordinate that to the judgment of a mere individual member of a community or nation which has clothed him with executive powers for the enforcement of its laws. As a public officer no such plea can be properly entered in his behalf, because he is not only sworn to execute the law, but also possesses the right of resignation. If his conscience will not permit him to execute a given law, he may resign his trust and leave to his successor the performance of a duty in which his judgment as an individual will not surrender to his obligations as a public officer. A willingness to submit to the penalty prescribed for the violation of a law may to some extent excuse disobedience on the part of a private citizen, and at the same time avail nothing to the public officer. The latter may at any time by resignation become a private citizen, but the former cannot become a public officer in this country except by the suffrages of his fellow-citizens. If he accepts the result of their suffrages, he merges his individuality into that of an official creature, which binds itself by an oath as an executive officer to do that which as a mere individual he may not believe just, right or constitutional. Such an acceptance removes him from the sphere of the right of private judgment to the place of the private officer, and binds him to observe the law, his judgment to the contrary notwithstanding. The Constitution invests the President with executive power, in order that he may take care that the laws be faithfully executed. Every abuse of this power, whether it be an improper use or exercise of it, is a breach of official duty; but it is not every breach of official duty that can be charged as a crime or misdemeanor against the delinquent officer. Whether doubt may have arisen in other cases of the criminal character of the official conduct involved, this one we are now considering presents no basis on which to rest a doubt. Deliberately, not to say defiantly, the President has violated a penal statute of the United States, and thereby committed a high misdemeanor, which the law says shall be punished by a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding five years, or by both, said punishment in the discretion of the Court. [Act of March 2d, 1867, section 6.] All the circumstances attendant upon this case show that the President's action was deliberate and willful. There is not a shade of excuse or palliation in the case as it is presented to us. He perversely has rushed upon his own destruction, and obstinately he has forced upon us an issue in which we must join or prove ourselves unworthy representatives of a free people. We have not sought this issue, but have resorted to every legitimate means to avoid it. We have manifested no undue desire to exercise the impeaching power, which is vested in this House exclusively by the express terms of the Constitution. Guided by a sincere desire to pass this cup from our lips, determined not to drink it if escape were not cut off by the pressure of a palpable duty, we at last find ourselves compelled to take its very dregs. A decent respect for the Executive officer, a patriotic effort to avoid a collision between the two departments of the Government, ever manifested by this House, seems to have been most strangely misunderstood by the President. Our refusal to abuse a power, or to resort to it, even while a mere doubt as to the right to exercise it could be urged, in opposition thereto, seem to have been construed by him into a license to trample on even the penal statutes of the nation. The result is before us. The President challenges the supremacy of the law, and dishonors his constitutional obligation to take care that the laws shall be faithfully executed. Substantially he affirms that his oath of office may be qualified by the conclusions of his private judgment. He defiantly casts before the Representatives of the people his gage, and declares that he will decide what laws are constitutional, and that such only as stand the test of his judgment will he respect, enforce or obey. This is his case. He has elected to base it on a penal statute. It is for us to traverse this case and put it to the country. Anything less than this would be a shameful abuse of a high trust and criminal abandonment of duty. To my charge shall neither of these offenses be placed.

Mr. Speaker: It has been urged in this debate that the President's sole object is to secure a judgment of the Courts as to the constitutionality of the act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices. Such an intent will not justify the commission of a high crime or misdemeanor. Suppose the Courts should hold the act to be constitutional, would the fact that his intent was to have that question decided be a good plea to an indictment for a violation of its provisions? Who is so insane as to assert so preposterous a proposition? Whoever acts in this way, and for the purposes suggested, does it at his peril. The risk belongs to the President in this case, not to the law. This plea, in his deficiency, was not the result of inadvertence or mistaken judgment, and that is the first calculation of deliberate purpose. He committed a high misdemeanor in order to secure a judgment of the Courts. Sir, we will gratify his desire by referring his case to the highest tribunal known to the Constitution of the Republic, the high Court of impeachment. To that august tribunal we will present this case, and with it the law and the criminal. He shall have his day in Court and be brought for his own good and that of his successors in office, and that of the United States. Clothed with all the great powers of his high official station, he is as completely subordinate to the law of the Republic as the humblest of its citizens. The public welfare, the repose of the nation, the interest of our institutions, the safety of the Republic itself, require that all persons, official or otherwise, shall be solemnly taught that the law of this land is no respector of persons; that the high and low, rich and poor, the public officer and the private citizen, are each and all amenable to its imperative demands, subject to its high command, subordinate to its supreme authority. The majesty of the law must be asserted, though it strike from his exalted position the Chief Magistrate of the nation. We deplore the necessity, but we must obey the voice of the law. I speak not as a partizan, but as a custodian of a trust whose sacred character urges me to a strict observance of my duty. I will vote for the pending resolution, to the end that the law may be vindicated, by the removal of an unworthy public servant from an official position which he has dishonored by his perverse disregard of his duty, and his august contempt of the supremacy of the laws.

Mr. WOODBRIDGE sustained the impeachment resolution. He declared his belief that in no other way than by impeachment could the majesty of the law and the future safety of the Republic be maintained. It tumult and riot and bloodshed would follow, they would not be caused by the execution of the law. He would assure the gentleman from New York (Mr. Brooks) that if such would be the result, ten thousand swords would leap from their scabbards, a million bayonets glisten in the sunshine, brave heroes would fill up the ranks; the honor of the old flag would be maintained; peace and quiet be restored; and the nations of this earth would again learn that the government of the United States was a government of law.

Mr. WOOD addressed the House against the impeachment resolution. He said the proceeding is as unwarranted as it is unprecedented. The President has been guilty of no loyal or moral offence under the Constitution and laws. The grounds on which the resolution of impeachment is sought to be maintained are all frivolous, technical and utterly unworthy of any attempt at refutation. If any branch of the Government has been guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors, it is that which would usurp all power and make the co-ordinate branches subservient to its will and its selfish partizans' desires. The President has been careful to maintain his oath of office, which requires him to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution to the best of his ability, and this is the extent of his offending and no more. If the House, aided by a like spirit and for a like motive by the Senate, shall consummate this proceeding, and displace the Chief Magistrate of the nation, under so slight a pretext, it will commit an offence greater in effect than that attempted by the leaders of secession in 1861. Their effort was to accomplish territorial disintegration. This effort is to disorganize the government itself, and if carried through, the public credit receives a fatal blow, because the instability of our political institutions becomes manifest, and this is the basis upon which it now rests. All monetary and proprietary interest will be shaken. As a consequence to this, great industrial interests will become paralyzed, taxation will become materially enhanced, the currency further depreciated, trade and commerce destroyed, and the people, taught by the example of Congress, will learn to disrespect and disregard the authority of the official power so necessary for the protection of life, liberty and property. Thus would social and political evils follow, alike subversive of pride and public good. Will the necessity for the removal of the President justify the probability of such experiments at this time? Is our national condition in that square position to warrant an experiment so fraught with possible dangers? If such considerations have no weight with the majority of this House, can that party bear the responsibility it will thus incur? Can it take upon itself the odium of all extraordinary and revolutionary proceedings? Can it escape from the consequences incident to so violent a remedy for imaginary wrongs, when no motives of public good will sustain it? I implore gentlemen of the House, before these impending calamities, to reflect upon the personal consequences of the step they are about to take. If the danger to the country and to the country's existence, of their party, can excite no alarm, let them remember their oaths of office. The constituency to whom each must render his account, and the individual liability thus incurred in our position as members of this House. We are not our own agents; we are here in a representative capacity; we reflect alone the voice and wishes of politicians at home; under the theory and laws of our country we are all the servants of the whole people, whose wants and wishes we impersonate on this floor to their happiness and prosperity. Let us elevate ourselves to their best interests; let us be faithful, and to their bidding let us bow, so that we may hereafter meet them without fear and without reproach. The day will speedily come when all of us must render an account of our stewardship, not only to our friends and neighbors, but to God and our country. Let us try so to discharge this duty, that whether living or dying, in public or private life, the presence of our families or of our Maker, we can justify and maintain our conduct.

Mr. PRUYN followed on the same side, arguing in support of the Constitutional power of the President in the matter, which is the gravamen of the charge against him.

Mr. POLAND having five minutes allowed him, next spoke in support of the impeachment resolution.

Mr. STOKES having ten minutes allowed him, followed on the same side of the question.

Mr. PIKE having six minutes allowed him, stated the grounds on which he sustained the resolution.

Mr. NICHOLSON opposed the resolution, and declared his belief that the assumed violation of the tenure of office law was a mere pretext, and that the true motive for the proposed impeachment was to be found in the determination to remove the President, not as an obstacle in the path of reconstruction, but as a dreaded obstacle to the unconstitutional measures to be resorted to for party purposes.

Mr. MILLER sustained the resolution.

Mr. ELDRIDGE addressed the House in opposition to the resolution. He asked whether the gentlemen on the other side believed or expected that it was possible for this government, of several co-equal departments, to exist, when not only warring with each other, but when the one had not only the confidential councils of the other, but a known and determined enemy, holding his position against his own pronounced conviction of constitutional right and duty. He believed that it was part of a great organized plan to get rid of the Executive, and to invest Congress with all the powers of the Government. It was the execution of a great and determined purpose to subvert and overthrow the Constitution, and to destroy all the constitutional departments of the Government. It was the carrying out of a purpose long since formed by the most radical of the Republican party. In proof of this he sent to the Clerk's desk and had read the notes of a conversation he had last fall with a prominent member of the Republican Executive Committee of Maryland, in which the purpose was foreshadowed of removing Mr. Johnson and putting in his place one who would use the army to carry the Presidential election. He had no doubt this conspiracy would be carried out.

Mr. JUDD said that his past action in voting for the impeachment of Andrew Johnson had met with the approbation of his constituents, and he had just received a dispatch which justified his proposed action in voting for this resolution. The dispatch was read as follows:

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, Feb. 24.

Hon. W. D. Judd:—The Republican Press and party of the city of Chicago unanimously demand the impeachment of Andrew Johnson. A mass meeting is called for to-morrow evening to give expression to this feeling.

J. D. OTIS, Chairman.

Mr. HARDING said that his constituents had instructed him to unite his voice and vote with the representatives of the loyal millions in demanding the impeachment of the criminal who occupied the Presidency.

Mr. SHANKS said that in this conjecture the House should speak but one word, and strike but one blow, and that the blow should come first.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pa., closed the debate. He said: I agree with those gentlemen who have gone before me, that this is a grave subject and should be gravely treated. It is as important, too, as the high official who is the subject of these charges, and it is important to a nation of forty millions of people, now free and rapidly increasing to hundreds of millions. The official character of the Chief of this grand nation being thus involved, the charge, if falsely made, is a cruel wrong. If, on the other hand, the misdemeanor and usurpations charged against him are true, he is guilty of as atrocious attempts to usurp the liberty and destroy the happiness of this nation as were ever perpetrated by the most detestable tyrant who ever opposed his fellow men. Let us, therefore, discuss the question in no partisan spirit, but with legal accuracy and impartial justice. The people desire no victim, and they will endure no usurpers. The charges, so far as I shall discuss them, are few and distinct. Andrew Johnson is charged with attempting to usurp the powers of other branches of the government, with usurping the power to obstruct and resist the execution of the law, with misprision of bribery, and in the open violation of the law, which declare his acts misdemeaner, and subject him to fine and imprisonment, and with removing from office the Secretary of War during the session of the Senate, without the advice or consent of the Senate, and with violation of the sixth section of the act entitled "an act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices." There [illegible] in the papers referred to the Committee, which I may consider more by themselves. In order to sustain impeachment under our Constitution, I do not hold that it is necessary to prove a crime is an indictable offense, or any act *malum in se*. I agree with the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania, on the other side of the House, who holds this to be a purely political proceeding. It is intended for a remedy for malfeasance in office and to prevent the continuance thereof. Beyond that it is not intended as a personal punishment for past offenses, but for future example. Impeachment under our Constitution is very different from impeachment under the English law. The framers of our Constitution did not rely for safety upon the avenging dagger of a Brutus, but promised peaceful remedies which should prevent that necessity. England had two systems of jurisprudence, one for the trial and punishment of common offenders, and one for the trial of men in higher stations, whom it was found difficult to convict before the ordinary tribunals. This latter proceeding was by impeachment, or by bills of attainder, generally practiced to punish official malefactors. But the system soon degenerated into political and personal persecution, and men were tried, condemned and executed by this Court from malignant motives. Such was the condition of the English laws when our Constitution was framed, and the Convention determined to provide against the abuse of that high power, so that revenge and punishment should not be inflicted upon political or personal enemies. Hence the whole punishment was made to consist in removal from office, and bills of attainder were wholly prohibited. We are to treat this question, then, as wholly political, in which, if an officer of the Government abuse his trust, or attempt to prevent it to improper purposes, whatever may be his motive, he becomes subject to impeachment and removal from office. The offence being indictable, does not pervert impeachment, but it is not necessary to sustain it. [See Story's commentaries on the Constitution, Madison and others.] Such is the opinion of our elementary writers. Nor can any case of impeachment, tried in this country, be found where any attempt was made to prove the offense indictable and criminal.

What, then, are the official misdemeanors of Andrew Johnson, disclosed by the evidence? On the 2d day of March, 1867, Congress passed an act entitled "an act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices." Among other provisions it enacted that no officer who had been appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, should be removed from office without the consent of the Senate, and that if during vacation a suspension should be made for cause, such cause should be reported to the Senate within twenty days after their next meeting. If the Senate should deem the reason of the suspension sufficient, then the officer should be removed and another appointed in his stead; but if the Senate should refuse to concur with the President, and declare the reasons insufficient, then the officer suspended should forthwith resume the functions of his office and the powers of the person performing its duties should cease. It is especially provided that the Secretary of War shall hold his office during the term of the President by whom he may have been appointed, and for one month thereafter, unless removed by and with the consent of the Senate as aforesaid. On the 12th of August, 1867, during the recess of the Senate, the President removed the Secretary of War, whose term of office had not expired, requiring him to surrender the office, with the public property, and appointed General U. S. Grant Secretary of War *ad interim*. When Andrew Johnson assumed the office of President he took the oath to obey the Constitution of the United States, and to take care that the laws be faithfully executed. This was a solemn and enduring obligation. Nor can he plead exemption from it, on account of his condition at the time it was administered to him. An attempt to obstruct the execution of the law, not a mere omission, amounting to negligence, which would have been a misdemeanor, but a bold conspiracy was attempted by him to induce the General of the Army to aid him in defeating the operation of this law, and when he had suspended the Secretary of War he appointed General Grant Secretary *ad interim*, with the avowed purpose of preventing the operation of that law, if the Senate should decide in favor of the Secretary, and he says that the General did enter into such a conspiracy to aid him in obstructing the return of the Secretary, notwithstanding the Senate might decide in his favor. This is denied by the General, and a question of veracity, rather angrily discussed, has arisen between them, and those gentlemen seem to consider that that question is one of importance to the public. In this they are mistaken. Which is the man of truth and which is the man of falsehood, is of no more public importance than if it occurred between two obscure individuals. If Andrew Johnston tells the truth, then he is guilty of a high official misdemeanor, for he avows his effort to prevent the execution of the laws. If the General commanding tells the truth, then the President is guilty of a high misdemeanor, for he declares the same thing of the President, denying only his own complicity. No argument can make this point plainer than the statement of the culprit. If he and the General told the truth, then he committed wilful perjury by refusing to take care that the laws should be duly executed. To show the animus and guilty knowledge with which this was violated, we have only to turn to the proceedings of the Senate, notifying him of his illegal and void conduct, and then to consider that he has since persevered in attempting to enforce it. Indeed, to show his utter disregard of the laws of his country, we have only to turn to his last Annual Message, in which he proclaimed to the public that the laws of Congress are unconstitutional and not binding on the people. Who after that can say that such a man is fit to occupy the Executive chair, whose duty it is to vindicate oedience and see that those very laws are faithfully obeyed? Then the great beauty of the remedy and preventive process is clearly demonstrated. He is dull and blind who cannot see its necessity and the beneficial results and purposes of the trial by impeachment.

By the sixth section of the act referred to it is provided that every removal, appointment or employment made or exercised contrary to the provisions of this act, or that of making, sealing, countersigning, or issuing of any commission or letter of authority, for or in respect to any such appointment or employment, shall be deemed, and are hereby declared to be high misdemeanors, and upon trial and conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars or by imprisonment not exceeding five years, or both, said punishment in the discretion of the Court.

Now Andrew Johnson, on the 21st day of February, 1868, issued his commissionary letter of authority to Lorenzo Thomas, appointing him Secretary of War *ad interim*, and commanding him to take possession of the Department of War, and to eject the incumbent, E. M. Stanton, then in lawful possession of said office. Here, if this act stood alone, it would be an undeniable official misdemeanor *per se*, but declared to be so by the act itself, and the party made indictable and punishable in a criminal proceeding. If Andrew Johnson escapes with bare removal from office, if he be not fined and incarcerated in the Penitentiary afterwards under criminal proceedings, he may thank the weakness of Congress and not his own innocence.

We shall propose to prove in the trial that Andrew Johnson was guilty of misprison of bribery, by offering to General Grant, if he would enter with him in his lawless violence, to assume in his stead the penalties and to endure the imprisonment prescribed by the law. Bribery is one of the offenses specifically enumerated for which the President may be impeached and removed from office.

By the Constitution, article second, section section, the President has power to nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate to appoint all officers of the United States whose appointments are not therein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law, and fill all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions, which shall expire at the end of their next session. No where, either in the Constitution or by statute, has the President power to create a vacancy during the recess of the Senate, and fill it without the advice and consent of the Senate, and yet on the 21st day of February, 1868, while the Senate was in session, he notified the head of the War Department that he was removed from office, and his successor *ad interim* appointed. Here is a plain recorded violaton of the Constitution and laws, which, if it stood alone, would make a very honest and intelligent man give his vote for impeachment.

The President had persevered in his lawless course through a long series of unjustifiable acts. When the so-called Confederate States of America were conquered and had laid down their arms, and surrendered their territory to the victorious armies of the Government, the [illegible] country belonged to Congress alone, according to every principle of the law of nations. Neither the Executive nor the Judiciary had any right to interfere with it except so far as was necessary to control it by the military, or until the sovereign power of the nation had provided for its civil administration. No power but Congress had any right to say whether or when they should be admitted to the Union as states, and entitled to the privileges of the Constitution of the United States. And yet Andrew Johnson, with unblushing hardihood, undertook to rule them, by his own power alone to lead them into full communion with the Union, direct them what governments to enact and what constitutions to adopt, and send representatives to Congress according to his instructions. When admonished by express act of Congress, more than once, repeatedly, he disregarded the warning and continued his lawless usurpations. He has since been known to have obstructed the re-establishment of those governments by the authority of Congress, and has advised the inhabitants to resist the legislation of Congress. In my judgment his conduct with regard to that transaction was a high handed assumption of power, which long ago ought to have brought him to impeachment and trial, and to have removed him from his position of great mischief. He has been lucky in thus far escaping through false logic, false law, but his other acts, which will on the trial be shown to be atrocious, are open evidence of his wicked determination to subvert the laws of his country. I trust when all come to vote upon this question we shall remember, that although it is the duty of the President to see that the laws be executed, the sovereign power of the nation rests on Congress, who have been placed around the Executive Mansion to defend his right and, as watchmen, to before his obedient to the laws and Constitution. His oath is to obey the Constitution, and our duty to compel him to do it. All a tremendous obligation, heavier than was ever assumed by moral rulers. We are to protect or destroy the liberty and happiness of a mighty people, and take care that they progress in civilization and defend themselves against every kind of tyranny. As we deal with the first great political malefactor, so will be the result of our efforts to perpetuate the happiness and good government of the human race. The God of our fathers, who inspired them with the thought of universal freedom, will hold us responsible for the noble institutions which they projected and expected us to carry out. This is not to be the temporary triumph of a political party, but is to endure in its consequences until this whole continent shall be filled with a free, untrammelled people, or shall be a nest of shrinking, cowardly slaves.

The reading of the speech was concluded at two minutes before five o'clock.

The House then proceeded amid great but suppressed excitement to vote on the resolution, as follows:

"*Resolved*, That Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, be impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors."

During the vote excuses were made for the absence of Messrs. Robinson, Benjamin, Washburne and Williams, and Van Horn, of Missouri, Trimble, of Tennessee, Pomeroy, Donnelly, Koontz, Maynard and Shellabarger.

The Speaker stated that he could not consent that his constituents should be silent in so grave an occasion. Therefore, as a member of the House, he voted aye.

The vote resulted—Yeas 126. Nays 47, as follows:

YEAS.

Allison,
Ames,
Anderson,
Arnell,
Ashley, (Nev.)
Ashley, (O.)
Bailey,
Baker,
Baldwin,
Banks,
Beaman,
Beatty,
Benton,
Bingham,
Blaine,
Blair,
Boutwell,
Brownwell,
Broomall,
Buckland,
Butler,
Coke,
Churchill,
Clarke, (Kan.)
Clarke, (O.)
Cobb,
Coburn,
Cook,
Cornell,
Covode,
Cullum,
Dawes,
Dodge,
Driggs,
Eckley,
Eggleston,
Elliott,
Farnsworth,
Ferris,
Ferry,
Fields,
Gravelly,
And the Speaker—126.
Griswold,
Halsey,
Harding,
Higby,
Hill,
Hooper,
Hopkins,
Hubbard (Io.)
Hubbard W Va.
Hurlburd,
Hunter,
Ingersoll,
Jencks,
Judd,
Julian,
Kelly,
Kelsey,
Ketcham,
Kitchen,
Laflin,
Lawrence (Pa)
Lawrence (O.)
Lincoln,
Loan,
Logan,
Loughridge,
Lynch,
Mallory,
Marvin,
McCarthy,
McClurg,
Mercur,
Miller,
Moore,
Moorhead,
Morrill,
Mullens,
Myers,
Newcomb,
Nunn,
O'Neill,
Orth.
Paine,
Perham,
Peters,
Pike,
Pile,
Plants,
Poland,
Paisley,
Price,
Raum,
Robertson,
Sawyer,
Schenck,
Schofield,
Seeleye,
Shanks,
Smith,
Spalding,
Starkweather,
Stevens, N. H.
Stevens, Pa.,
Stokes,
Taffe,
Taylor,
Trowbridge,
Twitchell,
Upson,
Van Earnam,
Van Horn, N.Y
Van Wyck,
Ward,
Washburne, W.
Washburne, Ill
Washburne, M
Welker,
Williams, Pa.
Wilson, Iowa.
Wilson, Ohio.
Wilson, Pa.
Window,
Woodbridge.

NAYS.

Adams,
Archer,
Axtell,
Barnes,
Barnum,
Beck,
Boyer,
Brooks,
Burr,
Carey,
Chandler,
Eldridge,
Fox,
Getz,
Glossbrenner,
Golladay.
Grover,
Haight,
Holman,
Hotchkiss,
Hubbard (Con)
Humphrey,
Johnson,
Jones,
Kerr,
Knott,
Marshall,
McCormick,
McCullough,
Morgan,
Morrissey,
Mungen,
Niblack,
Nicholson,
Phelps,
Pruyn,
Randall,
Ross,
Sitgreaves,
Stewart,
Stone,
Taber,
Trimble, (Ky.)
Van Auken,
Van Trump,
Wood,
Woodward—47

The announcement of the result elicited no manifestation, but the immense audience, which had filled the galleries and corridors all the day, gradually dispersed till it was reduced less than one fourth of its original number.

Mr. STEVENS, of Iowa, moved to reconsider the vote by which the resolution was agreed to, and also moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table. The latter motion was agreed to, the parliamentary mode of making a decision final.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, then moved the following resolutions:

Resolved, That a committee of two be appointed to go the Senate, and at the bar thereof, in the name of the House of Representatives and of all the people of the United States, to impeach Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, of high crimes and misdemeanors in office, and acquaint the Senate that the House of Representatives will in due time exhibit particular articles of impeachment against him and make good the same, and that the Committee do demand that the Senate take order for the appearance of said Andrew Johnson to answer said impeachment.

Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed to prepare and report articles of impeachment against Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, with power to send for persons, papers and records, and to take testimony under oath.

The Democratic members attempted to resort to fillibustering, but were cut off, after an ineffectual effort, by a motion to suspend the rules, so as to bring the House immediately to a vote on the resolutions.

The rules were suspended, and the resolutions were adopted—yeas, one hundred and twenty-four, nays forty-two.

The SPEAKER then announced the two committees, as follows:

Committee of two to announce to the Senate the action of the House—Messrs. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, and Bingham, of Ohio.

Committee of seven to prepare articles of impeachment—Messrs. Boutwell, Massachusetts, Stevens, Pennsylvania, Bingham, Ohio, Wilson, Iowa, Logan, Illinois, Julian, Indiana, and Ward New York.

The House then, at twenty minutes past six o'clock, adjourned, with the following letter, which was sent by the President to Secretary Stanton, and which has not heretofore been published:

Executive Mansion, Washington, Feb. 21st—Sir: By virtue of the power and authority vested in me, as President, by the Constitution and laws of the United States, you are hereby removed from the office of Secretary of the Department of War, and your functions as such will terminate upon the receipt of this communication. You will transfer to Brevet Major General Lorenzo Thomas, Adjutant General of the Army, who this day has been authorized and empowered to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*, all records, books, papers and other public property now in your custody and charge. Respectfully, yours,

ANDREW JOHNSON.

To the HON. E. M. STANTON, Washington, D. C.

Destructive Fire.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

DUNKIRK, Feb. 24.—A fire on Center street, last night, destroyed twenty-four stores and dwellings; loss $50,000. The buildings were mostly frame and uninsured. The stock in the stores was insured for $20,000. Among the sufferers are Koch Bros., L. Hengemius, J. Hayes, J. Fluschman, Louis Kock, Allaband & Graff, W. Dawson, S. H. Elgraves, A. Strouse, P. Ploomfield, D. Land & Co.

—The Clarksburg *Telegraph* says Mr. Perry H. Wolf, of that vicinity, was run over by the train on the bridge of the B. & O. R. R., across Simpson's Creek, near Bridgeport, and it is supposed imbibed a little too freely, and left for home, and proceeded as far as the bridge, and went to sleep. He was terribly mangled, and died in a very short time.

THIRD EDITION.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Message from the President.

He Attempts to Justify His Removal of Secretary Stanton.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24, 1868.

The President to-day sent to the Senate the following message, which was read in secret session, laid on the table, and ordered to be printed. The Senate removed from it the injunction of secrecy.

To the Senate of the United States:

I have received a copy of the resolution adopted by the Senate on the 21st instant, as follows:

Whereas, The Senate have received and considered the communication of the President, stating that he had removed Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, and has designated the Adjutant General of the Army to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*, therefore,

"*Resolved*, by the Senate of the United States, that under the Constitution and laws of the United States the President has no power to remove the Secretary of War, and designate any other officer to perform the duties of that office *ad interim*."

This resolution is confined to the power of the President to remove the Secretary of War, and to designate another officer to perform the duties of the office *ad interim*, and by its preamble is made expressly applicable to the removal of Mr. Stanton, and the designation to act *ad interim* of the Adjutant General of the Army. Without, therefore, attempting to discuss the general power of removal as to all officers, upon which subject no expression of opinion is contained in the resolution, I shall confine myself to the question as thus limited, the power to remove the Secretary of War.

It is declared in the resolution "that under the Constitution and laws of the United States the President has no power to remove the Secretary of War and designate any other officer to perform the duties of that office *ad interim*." As to the question of power under the Constitution, I do not propose at present to enter upon its discussion. The uniform practice from the beginning of the government, as established by every President who has exercised the office, and the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, have settled the question in favor of the power of the President to remove all officers, excepting a class holding appointments of a judicial character. No practice or any decision has ever excepted a Secretary of War from the general power of the President to make removals from office. It is only necessary then that I should refer to the power of the Executive under the laws of the United States to remove from office the Secretary of War.

The resolution denies that under these laws this power has any existence. In other words, it affirms that no such authority is recognized or given by the statutes of the country. What then are the laws of the United States which deny the President the power to remove that officer? I know but two laws which bear upon this question. The first in order of time is the Act of August 7th, 1789, creating the Department of War, which, after providing for a Secretary as its principal officer, proceeds as follows:

SECTION 2. That there shall be in the said Department an inferior officer, to be appointed by the said principal officer, to be employed therein as he shall deem proper, and to be called chief clerk in the Department of War, and who, whenever the said principal officer shall be removed from office by the President of the United States, or in any other case of vacancy, shall, during such vacancy, have the charge and custody of all records, books and papers pertaining to the said Department.

It is clear that this act, passed by a Congress, many of whose members participated in the formation of the Constitution, so far from denying the power of the President to remove the Secretary of War, recognizes it as existing in the Executive alone, without the concurrence of the Senate, or of any other department of the Government. Furthermore, this act does not purport to confer the power by legislative authority, nor in fact was there any other existing legislation through which it was bestowed upon the Executive. The recognition of the power by this act is therefore complete, as a recognition under the Constitution itself, for there was no other source or authority from which it could be derived.

The other act, which refers to this question, is that regulating the tenure of certain civil offices, passed by Congress on the second day of March, 1867. The first section of that act is in the following words:

That every person holding any civil office to which he has been appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and any person who shall hereafter be appointed to any such office and shall become duly qualified to act therein, is and shall be entitled to hold office until a successor shall have been in like manner appointed and duly qualified, except as herein otherwise provided; provided that the Secretary of State, of the Treasury, of War, of the Navy, of the Interior, the Postmaster General, and the Attorney General, shall hold their offices respectively for and during the term of the President by whom they may have been appointed, and for one month thereafter, subject to removal by and with the advice and consent of the Senate."

The fourth section of the same act restricts the test of office to the limit prescribed by the law creating them. That part of the first section which precedes the proviso, declares that every person holding a civil office, to which he has been or may be appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall hold such office until a successor shall have been in like manner appointed. It purports to take from the Executive, during the fixed time established for the tenure of office, the independent power of removal, and to require for such removal the concurrent action of the President and the Senate. The proviso that follows proceeds to fix the term of office of the general heads of departments, whose term never had been defined before, by prescribing that they shall hold their office respectfully for and during the term of the President by whom they may have been appointed, and for one month thereafter, subject to removal by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Thus, as to these enumerated officers, the proviso takes from the President the power of removal, except with the advice and consent of the Senate. By its terms, however, before he can be deprived of the power to displace them, it must appear that he himself has appointed them. It is only in that case they have any tenure of office, or any independent right to hold during the term of the President and one month after the cessation of his official functions. The proviso, therefore, gives no tenure of office to any one of these officers, who has been appointed by the President, beyond one month after the accession of his successor.

In the case of Mr. Stanton, the only appointment under which he held the office of Secretary of War was that conferred upon him by my immediate predecessor, with the advice and consent of the Senate. He has never held from me any appointment as the head of the War Department. Whatever right he had to hold the office was derived from that original appointment and my own sufferance. The law was not intended to protect such an incumbent of the War Department, by taking from the President the power to remove him. This, in my judgment, is perfectly clear, and the law itself admits of no other construction. We find in all that portion of the first section which precedes the proviso, that as to civil officers generally the President is deprived of the power of removal, and it is plain that if there had been no proviso that power would just as clearly have been taken from him so far as it applies to the seven heads of departments. But for reasons, which were no doubt satisfactory to Congress, these principal officers were specially provided for, and as to them the express and only requirement is that the President who has appointed them shall not without the advice and consent of the Senate, remove them from office. The consequence is that as to my Cabinet embracing the officers designated in the 1st section of the act, takes from me the power, without the concurrence of the Senate, to remove any one of them I have appointed, but it does not protect such of them as I did not appoint, nor give to them any tenure of office beyond my pleasure. An examination of this act, then, shows that while in one part of the section provision is made for officers generally, in another clause there is a class of officers designated by their official titles, who are exempted from the general terms of the law, and in reference to whom a clear distinction is made as to the general power of removal limited in the first clause of the section. This distinction is, that as to such of these enumerated officers as hold office under the appointment of the President, the power of removal can only be exercised by him with the consent of the Senate, while as to those who have not been appointed by him there is no like denial of his power to displace them. It would be a violation of the plain meaning of this enactment to place Mr. Stanton upon this footing, as these heads of departments have been appointed by myself. As to him this law gives him no tenure of office. The members of my Cabinet, who have been appointed by me are by this act entitled to hold for one month after the term of my office shall cease, but Mr. Stanton could not, against the wishes of my successor, hold a moment thereafter. If he were permitted by that successor to hold for the first two weeks, would that successor have no power to remove him? But the power of my successor over him would be no greater than my own. If my successor would have the power to remove Mr. Stanton after permitting him to remain a term of two weeks, because he was appointed by his predecessor, I, who have tolerated Mr. Stanton no more than two years, certainly have the same right to remove him, and upon the same ground, namely, that he was not appointed by me, but by my predecessor. Under this construction of the Tenure of Office act, I have never doubted my power to remove him. Whether the act was constitutional or not, it was always my opinion that it did not secure him from removal. I was aware that there were doubts as to the construction of the law and from the first deemed it desirable that at the earliest possible moment these doubts should be settled, and the true construction of the act fixed by a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States. My order of suspension in August last was intended to place the case in such a position as would make a resort to a Judicial decision both necessary and proper. My understanding and wishes, however, under that order of suspension, were frustrated, and the late order for Mr. Stanton's removal was a further step towards the accomplishment of that purpose.

I repeat that my own conviction as to the true construction of the law, and as to the constitutionality, were well settled and were sustained by every member of my Cabinet, including Mr. Stanton himself. Upon the question of constitutionality each one in turn deliberately advised me that the tenure of office act was unconstitutional. Upon the question whether as to those members who were appointed by my predecessor, that act took from me the power to remove them, those members emphatically, in presence of the others sitting in the Cabinet, said that they did not come within the provisions of the act, and that it was no protection to them. No one dissented from this construction, and I understood them all to acquiesce in its correctness. In a matter of such consequence I was not disposed to rest my own opinions. though fortified by my Constitutional advisers. I have therefore sought to bring the question at as early a day as possible before the Supreme Court of the United States for final and authorative decision.

In respect to so much of the resolution as relates to the degredation of an officer to act as Secretory of War *ad interim*, I have only to say I have exercised this power under the provisions of the first section of the Act of February 13th, 1795, which, so far as they are applicable to vacancy caused by removals, I understand them to be still in force. The legislation upon the subject of *ad interim* appointments in the Executive Departments stands as to the War office as follows. The section of the act of the 7th of August, 1789, made no provision for a vacancy in the very case of a removal of the head of the War Department, and upon such a vacancy, the charge and custody of the records, books and papers to the Chief Clerk. Next by the act of the 8th, of May, 1792, section eight it is provided that in case of vacancy occasioned by death, absence from the seat of Government, of sickness of the head of the War Department, the President may authorize a person to perform the duties of the office until a successor is appointed, or the disability removed. The act, it will be observed, does not provide for the case of a vacancy caused by removal. Then by the first section of the act of February 13th, 1795, it is provided that in case of any vacancy the President may appoint a person to perform the duties while the vacancy exists. These are followed by that of the 20th of February, 1863, by the first section of which provision is again made for a vacancy caused by death, resignation, absence from the seat of government, or sickness of the head of an executive department, and upon the occurrence of such a vacancy power is given to the President to authorize the head of any other executive department, or other officers in either of said departments, whose appointment is vested in the President, at his discretion to perform the duties of said respective offices until a successor be appointed, or such absence or inability by sickness shall cease; provided, that no one vacancy shall be supplied in the manner aforesaid for a longer period than six months. This law, with some modifications, re-enacts the act of 1787, and provides, as did that act, for the sort of vacancies to be filled; but, like the act of 1792, it makes no provision for a vacancy occasioned by removal. It has reference altogether to vacancies arising from other causes. According to my construction of the act of 1863, while it implicitly repeals the act of 1792, regulating the vacancies therein described, it has no bearing whatever on so much of the act of 1795 as applies to vacancy caused by removal. The act of 1795 therefore furnishes the rule for a vacancy occasioned by removal, one of the vacancies expressly referred to in the act of 7th of August, 1789, creating the Department of War. Certainly there is no express repeal by the act of 1863 of the act of 1795. The repeal, if there is any, is by implication, and can only be admitted so far as there is a clear inconsistency between the two acts. The act of 1790 is inconsistent with that of 1863, as to a vacancy occasioned by death, resignation, absence or sickness, but not at all inconsistent as to a vacancy caused by removal. It is assuredly proper that the President should have the same power to fill temporarily a vacancy occasioned by removal, as he has to supply a place made vacant by death or expiration of a term. If, for instance, the incumbent of an office should be found wholly unfit to execute the functions, and the public service should require his immediate expulsion, a remedy should exist and be at once applied, and time be allowed the President to select and appoint a successor, as is permitted in case of a vacancy caused by death or the termination of an official term. The necessity therefore for an *ad interim* appointment is just as great, and indeed may be greater, in cases of removal than in others. Before it be held, therefore, that the power given by the act of 1795, in cases of removal, is abrogated by succeeding legislation, an express repeal ought to appear. So wholesome a power should certainly not be taken away by loose implications. It may be, however, that in this, as in other cases of implied repeal, doubts may arise. It is confessedly one of the subtlest debatable questions which arise in the construction of statutes upon such a question. If I have fallen into an erroneous construction, I submit whether it should be characterized as a violation of official duty and of law.

I have deemed it proper, in vindication of the course which I have considered it my duty to take, to place before the Senate the reasons upon which I have based my action, although I have been advised by every member of my Cabinet that the entire tenure office act is unconstitutional, and therefore void, and although I have expressly concurred in the veto message which I had the honor to submit to Congress, when I returned the bill for consideration, I have refrained from making a removal of any officer contrary to the provisions of the law, and have only exercised that power in the case of Mr. Stanton, which, in my judgment, did not come within its provisions. I have endeavored to proceed with the greatest circumspection, and have acted only in an extreme and exceptional case. I carefully follow the couse which I have marked out for myself as a general rule, faithfully to execute all laws, though passed over my objections on the score of constitutionality. In the present instance I have appealed, or sought to appeal, to that final arbiter fixed by the Constitution, for the determination of all such questions. To this course I have been impelled by the solemn obligations which rest upon me to sustain inviolate the powers of the high office committed to my hand. Whatever be the consequences merely personal to myself, I could not allow them to prevail against a public duty so clear to my own mind and so imperative and if what was possible had been certain. If I had been fully advised when I removed Mr. Stanton, that in thus defending the trust committed to my hands my own removal was sure to follow, I could not have hesitated. By considerations of the highest character, I earnestly protest against the resolution of the Senate which charges me, in what I have done, with a violation of the Constitution and laws of the United States.

(Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 22, 1868.

GEN. THOMAS' INTENTIONS.

The New York *Herald's* correspondent gives the following as the conclusion of an interview with Adjutant General Thomas:

Gen. Thomas said: "I shall go down to War Department at the usual hour. As Secretary of War *ad interim* to all intents and purposes, without any reservation or doubt that my powers as such are as perfectly legitimate as were those of General Grant, I shall set about the business of the Department, issue orders in the name of the President, give instructions to subordinate officers, and direct the general work of the Department. Of course it will be very unpleasant for me to find officers there who may be prepared to disregard my orders. It may perhaps happen to be some personal friends of my own, but I have no other resource than to use the power conferred upon me, and order them under arrest if they refuse to obey the legitimate authority."

"But what about the great Mogul himself? Is Stanton to be left severely alone? That's the question."

"He has already refused to vacate, and I suppose he will persist in his refusal. On my own option I should decline to use force; but if the President instructs me to employ forcible persuasion, I must be consistent and do so. However, I shall await the further development of this disagreeable business before I say what I shall do."

INTERVIEW WITH STANTON.

In an interview with Secretary Stanton by the same correspondent the former stated he had not issued any order to prevent General Thomas entering the War Department. He also stated it was impossible for him to state what action he would take if Thomas insisted on assuming the duties of the War Department. His action will depend altogether on the movements of Gen. Thomas.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC ENDORSING CONGRESS.

The same correspondent is informed that numerous dispatches have been received from the Grand Army of the Republic, a secret military organization, with posts established in all parts of the country, endorsing the action of Congress. The general tenor of those dispatches is, that the members of the Grand Army of the Republic will not see Congress overthrown, and if violence is used in ejecting Mr. Stanton, men are ready to come and put him back. The order is reported in a great state of excitement, and is unanimously resolved to take sides with the policy of Congress and defend it in all its measures if affairs are brought to such an extremity.

MARYLAND MILITIA TO AID THE PRESIDENT.

The militia of Maryland have proffered their services to a prominent military supporter of the President, so it is reported, and this report is given color of truth from the presence of Governor Swann, of Maryland, who has had an interview with the President.

THE QUO WARRANTO.

It is supposed the application for a writ, directed against Mr. Stanton, to show cause why he retains possession of the War Department, will be made to-morrow.

NOMINATION OF MR. EWING.

The Senate referred the nomination of Thomas Ewing as Secretary of War to the Committee on Military Affairs.

FROM EUROPE.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

FRANCE.

DISORDERLY SCENE IN THE FRENCH LEGISLATIVE BODY.

LONDON, February 24.—A remarkable scene occurred at the last session of the French Legislative body. The chamber was engaged in the discussion of the bill for the regulation of the press, when Mr. Havin, of the *Siecle*, rose and said he had a document which he wished to read to the members. It was the judgment of the Court exonerating himself and M. Guevalt from charges brought against them by the Government. The President interrupted Mr. Havin and refused to allow him to proceed. Mr. Havin insisted on reading the document. Much disorder and confusion followed, whereupon the President declared the sitting for the day dissolved. The Government members then retired. The Liberals remained, loudly protesting against the arbitrary action of the President. They were finally expelled from the building by the officers and the gas extinguished.

DIED:

WARDE.—On Saturday, February 22d, at the Mercy Hospital, JOHN F. WARDE, in the 29th year of his age.

Funeral will leave the Cathedral and proceed to St. Mary's Cemetery, THIS MORNING, at half-past nine o'clock.

OLNHAUSEN.—On Sunday morning, Feb. 23, at 1 o'clock, at the residence of his son-in-law, F. G. Schenck, near Soho bridge, after a short illness, Mr. HENRY OLNHAUSEN, at the age of 69 years, 8 months and 18 days.

The funeral will take place THIS AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, from the above place.

WRIGHT.—On Monday morning, Feb. 24th, at six o'clock, at the residence of his mother, Mrs. [illegible] Wright, corner of Logan and Franklin streets, ALBERT A. WRIGHT, in the 18th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

ANSCHUTZ—On Monday, at 11:30 o'clock P. M., at his late residence, No. 41 Caldwell street, Capt. GEORGE A. ANSCHUTZ.

Due notice of funeral hereafter.

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HUGE ATTRACTIONS!
FRESH NOVELTIES!
GRAND FANCY COSTUME
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Tuesday Evening Feb. 25th.
EXHIBITION BY
CALLIE CURTIS IN COSTUME.
The Trained Elephant,
"HANNIBAL,"
WILL PERFORM ON THE ICE.
BARNUM'S FAT BOY
(Weighs 756 lbs.)
TAKING HIS FIRST
LESSON ON SKATES.

At the solicitation of a large number of our patrons, who were prevented from attending the last Masquerade by the inclemency of the weather, we offer a grand carnival, which we hope to make the most attractive and successful of the season. Costume Tickets can be procured up to (but not after) 6 P. M. Tuesday. No person allowed on the ice except in costume till ten o'clock, when all must unmask. A few reserved seats can be secured by applying soon at the Rink.

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The Pittsburgh Gazette

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1868.

WHEN A MAN in eminent public position attempts to accomplish his purposes by the employment of a tool, his success will depend mainly on the art with which he makes his selection. In choosing Adjutant General Thomas for his instrument to countervail the behests of Congress, the President blundered egregiously. In selecting a man of inordinate vanity and devoid of justice, the President exposed himself to defeat and involved himself in shame. This he is reported now to perceive for himself when it is too late for him to make a better choice.

THE Pittsburgh *Commercial*, in its leading editorial yesterday, chose to say:

"The time has fully come when policy and principle unite in support of the demand for the removal of Andrew Johnson from the Presidential office, according to the forms of the Constitution, and for reasons which are as manifest as any that ever appealed to men's senses."

That journal, in common with a good many others, discovers in the late act of the President sufficient ground for his impeachment, but they never had their eyes opened to his errors and misdeeds, while it was deemed unpopular to favor his deposition. The President deserves punishment now no more than he has done for many months past, although the evidence, to some minds, may be regarded as clearer and more apparent.

CONGRESS, by an encouraging vote, has acted favorably on the resolution impeaching the President, and enkindled in the people a hope that the day of just retribution is at hand. Matters have now taken ordinary business shape, and, while no undue haste should be made, it is of vast moment to the general interests of the country that the trial should proceed with no unnecessary delay to the end. The most important question to be decided in advance is whether the President shall be permitted to hold and discharge the duties of his office or remain suspended, during the proceedings against him. Congress will hardly hesitate to pass the bill pending, which provides for his suspension immediately after arrest, and until such time as the Senate shall have rendered judgment upon the impeachment.

THE PRESIDENT declares that in his recent attempt to eject Mr. STANTON his intention was to bring the validity of the Tenure of Office Act as applicable to the case of that gentleman, and all other holders of high position under the Government, before the Supreme Court for adjudication. This he proposed to accomplish by forcing Mr. STANTON to instituting proceedings or to have proceedings commenced against him in the form of a *writ quoranto*. It has hitherto been held by all lawyers of established reputation that the Supreme Court has only appellate, not original jurisdiction, —that is, that suits cannot properly be commenced before it, but only come up in appeal from Courts below—as in other instances, so in this. The President proposes to remodel the powers and working machinery of the Courts to suit his policy, compelling it to discard the long line of old and honorable precedents behind it, and advance to new and anomalous rulings, frequently with disaster to its own dignity and usefulness, bringing it into direct collusion with the law making power of the Government, and exposing the people to all the evils incident to a sinister revolution conceived in treachery and executed by subterfuge.

MISCONCEPTION OF IMPEACHMENT.

An apprehension exists in many minds that the House of Representatives, in its present action impeaching President JOHNSON, rests entirely or at least mainly, on his intent to eject Mr. STANTON from his post as Secretary of War. This is, perhaps, an entire misapprehension of the case. Doubtless, the conduct of the President in this particular furnishes the occasion for many Republican members who have hitherto opposed impeachment to turn about and favor it. The specifications and proofs will not only cover this item of his delinquency, but all other items of which complaint has been made, whether in Congress or before the people.

The apprehension to which we have referred appears also to be indulged in by the President himself and his coterie of advisers. It is this misunderstanding of his real position and of the true sweep of the Congressional proceedings, which induced Mr. JOHNSON to imagine that in case he were impeached, and a writ of *quo warranto* issued by the Supreme Court upon Mr. STANTON, and if upon the hearing of the return upon that writ, the Office Tenure bill should be pronounced unconstitutional, his arraignment before the Senate would necessarily fall, having no ground on which to rest. In this he is totally mistaken. In proceeding against him by impeachment this last act of his in derogation of law would be only one in a long series, either of which, duly supported by proof would be sufficient for his condemnation. It would not be the rightfulness or the wrongfulness merely of the attempt to dispossess Mr. STANTON, which would necessarily come under review and adjudication, but the whole of that pestilent series of actions stretching through more than two years, and by which he has sought to set up his own will against that of the nation—to wrench the laurels of victory won on many hotly contested battle-fields during the rebellion from the brows of the victorious defenders of the national unity, and place them on the heads of vanquished traitors.

There are many single items in this long catalogue of offenses which ought long ago to have subjected him to deposition, and if justice had been done upon him in the premises, and he had been authoritatively disgraced and degraded, the verdict of posterity would conform to the judgment of these times. Examples are not wanting in the history of European nations in which the heads of crowned Executive Chiefs have been brought to the block—not, indeed, without lamentations from the conservative element of the population—but no thoughtful student of history, no matter what may be his party affinities or predilections, dares to-day to stand up in the presence of an enlightened world and question the righteousness of these expiations, or deny that the beneficial consequences resulting therefrom, far outnumber and outweigh all the orderly and progressive developments of political society through many centuries.

Among the greatest needs of the American people at this hour, is the practical demonstration that their forefathers did not set up an elective imperial despotism—a government substantially in the hands of one man for a prescribed term of years—but that they did found Republican institutions, granting the law making power to the Senate and House of Representatives—the first of these, symbolizing the principle of the confederation of the States—the latter the dignity and authority of the loyal masses of the people. Mr. WILLIAM H. SEWARD was recently reported as saying that "the people of the United States elected a king for four years." If this was his actual conception of the constitutional provision his intellectual perspicacity sympathizing with the enfeeblement resulting from advancing old age, has sadly degenerated; but if he meant to affirm that this was the Democratic and Conservative interpretation of the Constitution, then his curt generalization was strictly correct. The Democratic party is permeated through and through with the idea that the President is endowed with kingly prerogatives. In this extraordinary view of his authority the Conservative Republicans unaccountably concur. There is a strong and perilous set of public opinion in that direction which cannot be too soon or too sharply contested by the stern discipline of impeachment as provided in the Constitution.

STATE CONVENTION.

The Lancaster County Committee has raised quite a breeze by appointing delegates to the State and National Conventions instead of calling a meeting to do so. A minority of the Committee has seceded and has called meetings, so that in all probability there will be two sets of delegates.

Dr. LEVI ROOKE was elected representative delegate to the State Convention by the Republican Committee of Union county, and various Congressional and Senatorial conferees were appointed. All were instructed for GRANT and CURTIN.

A meeting of the County Committee of Westmoreland county (one of the fullest meetings held for years) appointed J. A. JACKSON and D. W. SHRYOCK representative delegates, and J. A. LOGAN, Senatorial delegates, instructed for GRANT and GROW—unanimous for GRANT—and Mr. GROW is decidedly a favorite in Westmoreland.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Tapping Sugar Maple Trees.

Years ago, when the country was new, it was no object to protect the maple, for the forests were broad, and sugar trees were growing thickly through a great portion of them. They fell with other trees, until the woodman's axe converted acres of forests into tillable fields, leaving in too many cases but a small nook of woodland upon the farm. For a few years past it has been noticed that maple trees are dying out faster than others. Where but a short time ago thousands were used for sugar making, but hundreds stand to-day. The cause of this can be attributed to nothing but the severe mode practiced in tapping.

The old plan of boxing with an axe was abandoned, and one supposed to be less injurious adopted; but since tapping with the bit has been practiced, maple trees have died faster than ever before. When an incision is made into the sap wood only, it will heal up, but when made deeper it never will, and all the adjacent parts will die, and often decay.

Now, in proof of this, let any farmer examine two maples that have been tapped for a dozen or more years—one with the bit and the other with an axe or gouge—the cuts by the latter not made beyond the sap-flowing wood. The inner wood of the former and much of the surface will be found dead, while the other, where it has sufficient time for healing, will be found to have formed a perfect gnarl, so tough and sound that it will be next to impossible to split a log of it, stove-wood length. Another proof of this may be made by noting the difference in the decrease of maples in different sugar orchards where the two modes have been practiced.

Trees tapped receiving the least injury are most profitable, for the reason that the greater portion of sap flows from the wood near the bark. When a tree is tapped with a bit, the spile stops up the best flowing grains. When an incision is made with a large auger or gouge, more grains are opened, and of course a greater flow of sap obtained. It is a fact, however, that when trees are tapped in this way, the wind dries up the wood sooner than when a bit is used, but this is easily prevented by frequent freshing over. Many farmers have, within a few years past, used sheet iron spiles and a large auger, and have found them profitable and less injurious to the tree than any other kind.

The spouts are made by cutting sheet iron strips two inches wide and ten or twelve inches long, bent hollow, and one end ground sharp. An auger one and one-fourth inches in size is used for tapping, the hole not being bored over three-eighths of an inch deep, and the spile driven into the bark beneath the cut with a square-faced mallet. When freshing over, an auger is used each time one-eighth of an inch larger than the one before it, and the incision made but a shaving deeper. The spile will not have to be removed to do this.

If a farmer has not on hand the different sized augers, and does not wish to be to the expense of purchasing them, a two inch gouge may be made to answer every purpose. It should be ground thin and very sharp, and the cut made with it about two inches long and not over one-half an inch deep. The gouge may be taken along when gathering sap, and any tree requiring it freshed in half a minute's time by taking off a thin shaving. There are other advantages in this mode of tapping, aside from the preservation of the trees; more sugar can be made, for a greater flow of sap can be obtained, and no loss sustained by leakage, as around the common wood spile.—*Ohio Farmer*.

Brush.

It is customary among farmers, after haying, to mow the alders and other brush in their pastures and other fields, and we believe that most are satisfied that alders cannot thus be destroyed, and that grubbing up, or the use of the plow, are the only sure remedies. It has been said that if alders are cut clean and close in the month of November, their roots will generally die; we are inclined to believe from some facts in our own experience, that this is true where they grow thick and consequently are not so deep rooted—on account of the ground under them being mulched with their leaves and shaded. We have cut alders nearly annually, on the same ground, for some thirty years, with little success in destroying them. Instead of the scythe, we have adopted the practice, when there is a dry time in the spring before the grass starts, where the brush is very thick, of burning them. If the wind is strong and in the right direction, and the leaves and rubbish dry, they may be swept off clean with great dispatch. It is thorough and rapid, and the burning makes a pleasant work for the boys, who kindle up or scatter the fire as needed, in order to make clean work and carry a large sweep before the wind.

For several years in some of our low lands where the alders are very thick and large, we have been in the habit of cutting them for fire wood, from the middle of October until the second week in December, and whenever we have done this late, and cut them clean, we have observed that the roots have generally died. This is the only way and time, in our experience, in which alders have been destroyed or materially crippled by cutting.

Around cultivated fields and in meadows all brush should be cut close annually. Where this is done the labor of keeping the brush crippled is but little trouble. It improves very much the appearance of the fields and relieves them from the injurious effects of rank tall brush. Mowers are shy about putting their grass scythes into the bush. Therefore, we always have a good sharp brush scythe for the purpose of trimming out the young brush beside the fences, at the time we cut the grass. If not done then, this important matter is often forgotten or neglected.—*Maine Farmer*.

Railroad Doors for Barns.

These doors are far superior to the old fashioned doors, which revolve on hinges. They are opened and closed by means of a rail and several small iron trucks securely attached to the top, and are so constructed as not only to close the door effectually against the ingress of rain, snow and cold air, but to the very durable and in every respect, efficient. Large doors are formed by one inch matched boards, placed perpendicularly, and closed by match strips of the same in a diagonal direction, or from corner to corner on both sides. These strips are so put on as to represent the sheating often seen on fine houses, being about six inches in width, and covering the entire surface. It will be seen at once that three thickness of matched boards, securely nailed and thoroughly painted, besides being so hung as to obviate effectually all possibility of sagging, as in the case with doors of ordinary construction and workmanship when hung in the usual way, must secure an article of great efficiency and of an almost indestructible character. The labor of opening and closing these doors may be performed by the merest boy, and in windy weather they are not slamming and endangering not only their own fastenings and fixtures, but the lives, also, of all by whom they are approached. The old fashion of placing the trucks at the bottom is anything but desirable, as the former is liable to become clogged by snow and ice; but when it is placed at the top, no obstruction can possibly intervene from this source; the door glides easily along the rail, and never requires to be forced open by main strength. Small doors for tie-ups, sheds, out-houses and other similar buildings, are constructed in a similar way. They are much cheaper than panel doors, to which they are preferable for all purposes where strength and durability are required.—*A Farmer in Germantown Telegraph*.

The Importance of Agriculture.

What must be the feelings of happiness and contentment of the man who by skillful turning to proper account his intimate knowledge of the peculiarities of his land, has succeeded without increased application of labor or capital, in gaining from it a permanent increase of produce? For such a result is not only a personal advantage to himself, but a most important benefit conferred upon all mankind. How paltry and insignificant do all our discoveries and inventions appear, compared to what is in the power of the agriculturist to achieve?

All our advance in arts and sciences are of no avail in increasing the condition of human existence; and though a small fraction of society may, by their means, be gainers in intellectual enjoyment, the load of misery weighing upon the great mass of people remains the same. A hungry man cares not for preaching, and a child that is to learn anything at school must not be sent there with an empty stomach.

Every step in advances, however, made by agriculture, serves to alleviate the sufferings and troubles of mankind, and to make the human mind susceptible and capable of appreciating the good and the beautiful that art and science present to us. Improvements in agriculture constitute the only solid foundation for further progress in all other branches of knowledge.—*Liebig*.

Mulch for Fruit Trees.

A subscriber would like to know through the *Maine Farmer* if horse manure, where straw is used for bedding, would be a good mulch for young apple trees.

Note.—The material spoken of above will make an excellent mulch, and we wish it might be more generally used for the purpose than it is. For newly set trees a mulch of some sort, either the above, straw, chip dirt or forest leaves, should invariably be used, as it will more than pay the expense twice over in the benefit it will be to the tree. A mulch of some kind not only serves as an excellent protection against the ill effects of midsummer droughts, which often prove of great injury to newly planted trees, but it is also a good substitute for mellow culture in situations unfavorable for fruit trees, or in places where good cultivation cannot be secured.

What Makes a Bushel.

The following table of pounds of various articles to make a bushel, may be of interest to some of our readers:

Wheat—65 pounds to the bushel; corn shelled, 56 pounds; corn on the cob, 70 pounds; rye, 56 pounds; oats, 32 pounds; barley, 46 pounds; buckwheat, 52 pounds; Irish potatoes, 50 pounds; onions, 58 pounds; beans, 60 pounds; bran, 20 pounds; clover seed, 70 pounds; timothy seed, 45 pounds; hemp seed, 45 pounds; bluegrass seed, 14 pounds; dried peaches, 33 pounds; flax seed, 56 pounds; castor beans, 46 pounds; dried apples, 24 pounds; coal, 85 pounds.

Dwarf Evergreens.

Dwarf evergreens, planted in tubs or boxes, where, during the past summer, verbenas, geraniums, &c., have freely bloomed, help to give a cheerful and pleasing character to a portion of the garden or lawn that otherwise would present a barren and unsightly feature. The evergreens, if not wanted in spring to plant out elsewhere, may be kept in the tubs in the back yard, or massed in and around and among groups of stately trees.

Bathing in the Dead Sea.

From a work recently published in England, the annexed extract on the buoyancy of the waters and the appearance of the Dead Sea is taken: Though in breadth not exceeding ten miles, the Dead Sea seems boundless to the eye when looking from the north to the south, and the murmur of the waves as they break on the flint-strewn shores, together with the lines of drift-wood and fragments of bitumen on the beach, give to its waters a resemblance of the ocean. Curious to experience the sensations of swimming in so curious a sea, I put the tests to various accounts of the extreme buoyancy felt in it, and I was quickly convinced that there was no exaggeration in what I had had heard. I found the water almost tepid, and so strong that the chief difficulty was to keep sufficiently submerged; the feet starting up in the air at every vigorous stroke. When floating, half the body rose above the surface, and, with a pillow, one might have slept upon the water. After a time the strangeness of the sensation in some measure disappeared, and on approaching the shore I carelessly dropped my feet to walk out—when lo! as if a bladder had been attached to each heel, they flew upwards. The struggle to recover myself sent my head down; the bitter and briny stuff, from which I hitherto guarded my head, now rushed into my mouth, eyes, ears and nose, and for one horrible moment the only doubt I had was whether I was to be drowned or poisoned. Coming to the surface, however, I swam to land, making no further attempt to walk on dead water, which, I am inclined to believe, is almost impossible.

A VERY LARGE AMOUNT

OF THE MILK OF HUMAN KINDNESS is often required by the friends of the confirmed Dyspeptic, to enable them to put up with the seeming ill-temper, his fidgety notions and the gloomy forebodings and imaginations of his mind. No class of sufferers deserve more truly the patience and sympathy of these friends who often see with grief the best and sweetest dispositions altered and soured into the most morose and disagreeable by the ravages of Dyspepsia. While under its despotic sway life seems to them but a constant change of suffering and gloom, with naught but pain and gloom in the future. Those afflicted with Liver Complaint, Derangement of Digestive Organs resulting in Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, should at once resort to proper remedies, which will, if used promptly, avoid untold suffering, and save many valuable lives. Pre-eminent as such, and endorsed by hundreds who have tested them, stand

DR. SARGENT'S LIVER PILLS.

In the incipient stages of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, &c., they act promptly, surely and pleasantly, cleansing, renovating and reinvigorating the system, making

LIFE A JOY AND PLEASURE,

instead of a burden. In many old and confirmed cases they have effected remarkable and speedy cures. These pills can be obtained from all Druggists in the country. Plain or sugar coated, as purchasers may prefer.

Price, 25 Cents Per Box.

THE MISERABLES

Of this bright and cheerful world ARE THE DYSPEPTICS. Without a good digestion there can neither be bodily comfort nor mental enjoyment. Between the stomach and the brain there is a close and wonderful alliance. If the one is disordered the other is gloomy, dejected, incapable of effort, and indifferent to all that makes life agreeable to the healthy.

Is this a condition that any rational human being is willing to endure, when the means of certain, immediate and permanent relief can be obtained everywhere?

The Dyspeptic has his fate in his own hands. If he chooses to banish forever the disorder that racks his body and disturbs the mind with nameless horrors, he has only to step to the nearest drug store and procure a supply of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

No phase of Dyspepsia has ever yet resisted the alterative, tonic and [illegible] operation of this potent vegetable specific. It literally regenerates the lethargic stomach; rouses into healthy action the dormant liver; [illegible] the dismal fancies that beset the mind; gently relieves and regulates the bowels; strengthens the enfeebled nerves; restores the appetite and makes, as it were, a new creature of the desponding and debilitated invalid.

Ladies who suffer from indigestion have only to take a small dose of this pure vegetable corrective, once or twice a day, to secure entire exemption from its pains and penalties of a weak stomach and that perfect functional regularity, which but few of the sex uninterruptedly enjoy.

Chronic Diseases.

The functions of the human body give way, usually one at a time. A disordered liver, or a slight irritation of the bronchial tubes, an obstruction in the skin or of the renal organs, are sure to be followed by pains and aches in various parts, according to the extent of the organic or functional injury. A man afflicted with dyspepsia will soon find more than the stomach at fault. The food that he swallows fails to renew the natural wear and waste, the worn out matter is deposited in some nook or cranney, where it causes irritation or pain, when it ought to be thrown off and carried out of the system. Hundreds and thousands of just such sufferers have been relieved and restored to health and vigor by a few bottles of DR. KEYSER'S BLOOD SEARCHER, which not only imparts tone to the stomach and digestive organs, but likewise enriches the blood with the elementary principles needful to the restoration of the vital energy of the system. Be careful when you ask for it to get DR. KEYSER'S, for that is the kind, and the only kind, that has cured the numberless cases of disordered and broken constitutions. It was that which cured Mr. Boyd. It was that which cured John Titsell. It was that which cured Margaret McFarland. It was Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher which cured all the old chronic cases which we have published from time to time in these columns. Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher has cured more cases of chronic diseases than any medicine of recent origin. Sold by the gross, dozen, or single bottle, at the Doctor's great medicine store, No. 140 WOOD STREET.

Dr. Keyser's consultations rooms, 120 Penn St.
January 28th, 1868.

1786. PROSPECTUS. 1868.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

The largest daily paper in the State of Pennsylvania, enters the 82nd year of its existence with increased facilities for disseminating the current news of the day, and for rendering good political service in the important Presidential Canvass of 1868. The forthcoming session of Congress promises to prove one of the most important held since the formation of the Government, and the proceedings will be anxiously watched by the intelligent masses. In view of the deep interest centered in the proceedings, the proprietors of the GAZETTE have made arrangements for daily dispatches and letters during the session, from a highly intelligent correspondent, who enjoys the confidence and friendship of the leading members of the Senate and House, the heads of the various Departments, and the leading politicians who frequent Washington, so that readers can depend on receiving the first, fullest and most reliable intelligence from the seat of Government.

The proceedings of the State Legislature, at its forthcoming session, will also prove interesting, inasmuch as many questions of importance will come up for legislation. The GAZETTE will keep at the State Capital, during the entire session, an intelligent and faithful correspondent, who will promptly report the proceedings by mail and telegraph.

It is the only political journal of Pittsburgh which faithfully reflects and steadily advocates the principles held by the Union Republican Party, and interpreted by a loyal Congress.

It gives as much reading matter as any paper sold at twelve dollars per annum, while its price is but eight, being the cheapest as well as the largest newspaper in the Commonwealth.

With the enlargement, every department has been strengthened. The high character of its editorial columns will be maintained, and all questions of public importance will be fearlessly discussed.

The news department will be kept up to the requirements of the day, and in condensed items will faithfully mirror all the transactions worthy of note of the City, State, Country and world at large, and maintain for the GAZETTE the reputation of a live, enterprising and first class family and commercial newspaper.

Ample space has been reserved for market reports, which can at all times be relied upon as correct, as the current quotations for manufactures, farm products, cattle, &c., &c., are daily gathered from actual sales, by faithful and efficient reporters.

The river news is collected with care, and will prove a very interesting feature of the GAZETTE.

The financial news department has been placed in charge of an able and experienced banker, who will render it quite an attractive and useful specialty to bankers, brokers and business men generally.

The religious department will receive the attention due its importance, and will be so conducted as to be pleasing and readable to members of all religious denominations.

The agricultural, art, science, literary, personal and other departments of the paper will be conducted in a manner which will prove satisfactory to the reader.

TERMS OF THE DAILY GAZETTE.

Three Months	$2.00.
Six Months	4.00.
One Year	8.00.

Delivered in Pittsburgh, Allegheny and all the adjacent Boroughs for 15 cents per week, payable to Carriers.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

The WEEKLY GAZETTE has been enlarged to the same size as the Daily, and is now the largest, cheapest and best weekly family newspaper in the State. It should be in the house of every farmer, mechanic and business man. It gives each week forty solid columns of current news by telegraph and mail, the leading editorials of the daily, and a choice selection of literary and scientific items, together with everything important pertaining to the world of politics. Its agricultural columns will be edited in such a manner as to find favor with the farmer and gardener. The market reports of the WEEKLY GAZETTE are by common consent acknowledged to be the standard authority for both buyers and sellers, and in commercial circles in Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and Western Virginia are without equal. The files of the GAZETTE are used exclusively by the Civil Courts of Allegheny county, as reference in important issues, to determine the ruling prices in the markets at the time of the business transaction in dispute.

Our Agents will favor us by getting up their clubs at once, and not allowing their present ones to expire, as we are anxious that none of our readers should be deprived of a week's news. Additions to clubs can be made at any time, at yearly rates. Postmasters and Merchants are requested to act as Agents.

TERMS FOR THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Single Subscriber	$1.50.
Clubs of Five	1.25.
Clubs of Ten	1.15.

—and one to the getter up the club.

For specimen copies of either Daily or Weekly, address the proprietors,

PENNIMAN, REED & CO.,
GAZETTE BUILDING,
Nos. 84 and 86 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh.

Country papers in Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and Western Virginia publishing the above, and sending marked paper, will be entitled to one year's exchange with the DAILY GAZETTE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WM. BINGHAM, Jr., Adams Express Office, 54 Fifth Street, is an authorized Agent to receive Advertisements for the GAZETTE, and all other papers throughout the United States and the Canadas.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

ALL THE NEW STYLES OF

HATS AND CAPS,

ARRIVING DAILY AT

McCORD & CO.'S.

131 WOOD STREET.

fe22

NOTICE.

THE FIRM OF LAUGHEAD & HARE have made an assignment for the benefit of creditors to JACOB RUSH and BENJ. LOUTHER. All persons having claims against said firm will present them as soon as possible, and all persons indebted to the same will please settle their accounts at the office of the undersigned.

J. RUSH & CO.,
No. 237 Beaver avenue,
fe21:t70 Allegheny City.

TO MINERS OF IRON ORE.—A Company owning a very large Iron Ore Property in Pennsylvania, from which ore has been mined for a furnace for more than seventy years, are desirous of making a contract with responsible parties for the mining of ores from their property for market, under lease, royalty, or on shares, as may be agreed upon. No one need apply but those who are practically acquainted with the business of mining Iron Ore, and have means sufficient to carry on the business energetically and economically. For information apply to HENRY D. MOORE,
fe24:t3 2084 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

WALL PAPERS,

IN GREAT VARIETY,

NEW, BEAUTIFUL AND CHEAP,

AT No. 107 MARKET STREET,

(NEAR FIFTH.)

JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.

fe21

TO BUILDERS AND BRICK-LAYERS.

M'KIBBIN & WHITE,
Hazlewood Brick Yard,

Are now prepared to furnish the best quality of BUILDING or PAVING BRICK, in quantities to suit purchasers. Orders left at WHITE BROS. & CO., No. 6 Seventh street, or the Yard, will be promptly filled. de10:t25:TTS

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGERS.

We have made arrangements whereby we can furnish to the trade the Universal Wringer at the Manufacturers' Wholesale Prices, put up in cases of ½ dozen and 1 dozen. A full supply at wholesale and retail, will always be found on hand.

J. & H. PHILLIPS,
fe10 26 and 28 St. Clair street.

CHAMPION DINING SALOON,
No. 45 Fifth Street.

OPEN ALL DAY AND ALL NIGHT.

MEALS at all hours. BEST OYSTERS, in all styles, at cheapest prices in the city.

M. F. KELLY, Proprietor.
e13:t15

100,000, 100,000, 100,000.

Just received, the above amount of BROOM HANDLES, Which will be disposed of at low rates, to the trade W. M. GORMLY, Wholesale Grocer,
h79 271 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

A NEW LOT OF WATCHES AND CLOCKS,

Of Foreign and Domestic manufacture; JEWELRY, SILVER PLATED WARE, &c., received and for sale at No. 112 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.
JOHN HITSCH.

FRESH OAT MEAL and GRITS.—Just received, a fresh lot of KILN DRIED OAT MEAL AND GRITS. Also, Pearl Corn Grits, of superior quality, for sale wholesale and retail, by JOHN A. RENSHAW,
fe22 Corner Liberty and Hand streets.

SUNDRIES.
2,100 feet Inch Cedar Boards;
18 bags Feathers;
12 " Dried half Peaches;
To arrive on steamer Pine Grove, for sale by
fe25 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

FOR RENT—A NEAT COTTAGE HOUSE, with six acres of ground, stable and orchard, near Arthur's Station. For terms apply to
fe15 B. McLAIN & CO.

NAIL KEGS—6 000 Oak Nail Kegs now landing, for sale by
fe25 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

PEA-NUTS—27 sks. now landing, for sale by
fe25 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

COTTON—21 bales now landing, for sale by
fe25 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ALLEGHENY COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY will hold a special meeting in the University building, TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 25, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by Dr. A. B. GROSS, of East Liberty, and Dr. R. B. MOWRY, of Allegheny City.
A. M. POLLOCK, M. D., President.
B. C. JILLSON, M. D., Secretary. fe25:196

REPUBLICAN MEETING IN LAWRENCEVILLE, on TUESDAY EVENING, 25th inst., at 7 o'clock, AT ROBINSON HALL. To complete the organization of the Grant Club. A. M. BROWN, Esq., and others will address the meeting. Turn out.
fe25:199 J. S. WAINWRIGHT, Sec'y.

PITTSBURGH, February 24th, 1868.

WE, THE MEMBERS AND TRUSTEES of JOHN WESLEY, intend building a NEW CHURCH on Webster street. We therefore pray the generous public for their kind aid, as our present Church is too small. Please help us and God will help you.
(Trustees.)
JOHN WILLIAMS,
CHARLES MILLER,
DANIEL JACKSON,
JOHN PARKES,
JOSEPH CARTER,
NELSON DAVIS,
fe25:197 Rev. D. H. WILLIAMS.

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE
Western District of Pennsylvania,
PITTSBURGH, Feb. 24, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE that on the 20th day of February, A. D. 1868, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the ESTATE OF BENJ. F. CRISWELL, Of Philadelphia, (late of the City of Pittsburgh,) in the County of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 93 Diamond street, in the City of Pittsburgh, before SAMUEL HARPER, Esq., Register, on the 18th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.
THOS. A. ROWLEY,
fe25:194 U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE
Western District of Pennsylvania,
PITTSBURGH, February 24, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE that on the 22d day of February, A. D. 1868, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the ESTATE OF LEWIS T. BOOTHE, Of the City of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 93 Diamond street, in the City of Pittsburgh, before SAMUEL HARPER, Esq., Register, on the 17th day of March, A.D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.
THOMAS A. ROWLEY,
fe25:195 U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

THE HUMAN NOSE.

POLYPUS OF THE NOSE;
NASAL CATARRH;
OZAENA, LOSS OF SMELL, Etc.

All Diseases of the Mucous Membrane of the Head and Throat Successfully Treated by

Dr. ABORN,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

For Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Head, Throat and the Organs of the Chest.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL ROOMS,

No. 134 Smithfield Street.

Office Hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

THE BEST KID GLOVES

IN THE WORLD ARE

Laporte's Paris Kid Gloves,

MEN'S AND WOMEN'S SIZES.

All gloves made by me bear my signature.

Laporte.

FISK, CLARK & FLAGG,

Exclusive Agents for the United States,

No. 58 White St., New York.

STONE DRAIN PIPE,

FOR SEWERAGE.

ALL SIZES, FROM 2 TO 18 INCH.

10,000 FEET ON HAND,

AND FOR SALE BY

JOHN M. TATE,

227 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh; and 59 Federal Street, Allegheny.

MARVIN'S CRACKERS

ARE BAKED IN A PATENT OVEN.

THE ONLY ONE IN WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

It gives a LIGHTER, SWEETER and more uniformly baked Cracker, consequently more wholesome, than can possibly be produced from any other kind of an oven. I use the best Flour and will warrant my goods superior to any others. Capacity of this establishment over 100 BBLS. PER DAY. It is the

Largest Bakery Ever in Pittsburgh.

None genuine unless MARVIN is on the side of every package.

S. S. MARVIN,

No. 91 Liberty Street.

NOTICE.—WM. METCALF, formerly of CHAS. KNAP NEPHEWS, is a member of our firm, to date from January 1st, 1868, SAM'L. DUFF retiring. Style of firm same as before.

MILLER, BARR & PARKIN.

GENERAL PARTNERS:
WM. METCALF, REUBEN MILLER,
GEO. W. BARR, CHAS. PARKIN.
SPECIAL PARTNER:
S. M. KIER.

CRESCENT STEEL WORKS,

MILLER, BARR & PARKIN,

Office, 38 Wood Street,

PITTSBURGH.

SKATES! SKATES! SKATES!

I have received the largest, the cheapest, and the best assortment of

SKATES,

Ever offered in this city. Skates ranging in price, strapped complete, from ONE DOLLAR up to THIRTY DOLLARS PER PAIR. Also, every superior quality of

LADIES' SKATES

Some of them the finest Skates made in America. I have a comfortable room connected with my store, where Ladies can fit on their skates before purchasing, so that they will not be annoyed in fitting them on when they reach the ice.

FOR SALE BY
JAMES BOWN,
de31:TUF 136 Wood street.

$500 REWARD!

The above reward will be paid for information that will lead to the discovery and whereabouts of

ANTHONY FREYVOGEL,

Who has been missing since TUESDAY EVENING, January 21st. He is about 45 years of age; about five feet seven inches in height, and has a slight halt in his walk. He had on when he last left home that morning, a silk hat, dark willed coat, pants and vest, and a dark cassimere overcoat. The left boot which he wore had a patch on the heel. Information may be left at WM. J. ANDERSON & CO'S, Water street, or at the CLOTHING STORE, Liberty street.

IRISH LINENS.

WHITE, ORR & CO.,

25 FIFTH STREET,

Offer for sale a large assortment of

LINEN GOODS.

AT REDUCED PRICES.

F. W. C. FELD,

DEALER IN

GLUE, CURLED HAIR,

Tanners' Scraps, Ceroons,

CATTLE TAILS,

Bones, Neat's Foot Oil, &c.,

Office and Warehouse—No. 184 SMITHFIELD STREET, (nearly opposite the Post Office,)

PITTSBURGH, PA.

BELTING.—Leather and Gum Belting; also, Gum Hose, Steam Packing Gaskets, &c. of the best quality and at lowest prices, and warranted to give satisfaction; also Lace Leather, Rivets, &c., always on hand and for sale, wholesale and retail, by
J. & H. PHILLIPS,
fe10 26 and 28 St. Clair street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between BURNS & NOLAN, in the Plastering business, was dissolved on the 24th of February, 1868, by mutual consent. The business will be carried on by Mr. BURNS, who will settle all the accounts. fe25:t91

THE HOUSEHOLD TREASURE,
"Queen of the Wash Tub."

The best Washing and Cleansing Fluid in the World. POSITIVELY PRESERVATIVE OF FABRICS, and a perfect substitute for Soap, indorsed by home families, and in demand everywhere. It makes clothes purer, whiter, cleaner and saves

HEALTH, LABOR, TIME and MONEY.

Give it a trial. For sale by Grocers and Druggists. Directions with each bottle. Manufactured by the

Hess Manufacturing Co.

Office, No. 136 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

BATES & BELL'S.

BATES & BELL'S.

MUSLINS

AND

LINENS

VERY CHEAP.

BATES & BELL'S.

BATES & BELL'S.

fe25:T&ST

D. P. HATCH,

REAL ESTATE OFFICE,

No. 98 Grant Street,

PITTSBURGH.

Real Estate and Personal Property Bought and Sold.

WILL GIVE PROMPT ATTENTION TO

Negotiation of Loans, Attend to the Renting of Property, Collection of Claims, &c., &c.

fe21:177

ALL OF THE MANUFACTURES OF THE

Pittsburgh White Lead and

COLOR WORKS,

INCLUDING

STRICTLY PURE WHITE LEAD,

ZINC, PAINTS,

CHROME GREEN,
VERDITER GREEN,
VERSAILLES GREEN,
CHROME YELLOW,
VERMILLION,

And every variety of Colors, dry and ground in oil, for sale by

HARRIS & EWING

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Corner Liberty and Wayne Streets,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

THE

Knap Fort Pitt Foundry Co

CHARLES KNAP, President,
J. H. KNAP, Vice President,
G. METCALF, Sec'y and Treas'r.
J. K. WADE, Engineer
J. G. KNAP, General Manager.

DIRECTORS:
JAMES B. MURRAY, of Lyon, Shorb & Co.
A. E. W. PAINTER, of J. Painter & Sons.
C. B. HERRON, of Hersey, Chalfant & Co.
THOS. S. BLAIR, of Shoenberger & Co.
WM. METCALF, of Miller, Barr & Parkin.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Rolling Mill and Blast Machinery

RETORTS and CASTINGS, of every description. KANEST'S NAIL MACHINES. fe24

SELLING OFF AT COST

AT

ROBERTS & SHERRATT'S,

61 Smithfield Street,

OUR STOCK OF HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS

STOVES, FENDERS,
COAL VASES,
FIRE IRONS
and STANDS,

A Good Chance to Purchase Presents.

HOLMES, BELL & CO.,

ANCHOR COTTON MILLS,

PITTSBURGH.

Manufacturers of Heavy, Medium and Light

ANCHOR AND MAGNOLIA

SHEETINGS AND BATTING.

JOHN D. BAILEY & BRO.,

STOCK AND REAL ESTATE BROKERS

AND AUCTIONEERS,

Are prepared to sell at Auction, Stocks Bonds and all kinds of Securities, Real Estate Household Furniture, &c., either on the premises or at the Board of Trade Rooms.

Particular attention paid, as heretofore, to the sale of Real Estate at private sale.

Sales of Real Estate in the country attended. Office, 1[illegible] FOURTH STREET.

J. SCHOONMAKER & SON,

PITTSBURGH

White Lead and Color Works,

Manufacturers of
WHITE AND RED LEAD,
ZINC, PUTTY, BLUE LEAD,
McCOY'S VERDITER GREEN.

And all colors dry or in oil.

Office, No. 67 FOURTH STREET.

Factory, Nos. 450, 452, 454, 456 and 458 Rebecca Street and 49, 51 and 53 Locust street, Allegheny.

H. KIRKPATRICK,

PRACTICAL

BOOK-KEEPER AND ACCOUNTANT,

OF TWENTY-FIVE YEARS' PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE, WILL ATTEND TO OPENING AND CLOSING MERCHANTS' BOOKS. Single Entry Books Closed and Re-Opened by Double Entry. Deranged Books accurately adjusted. PARTNERSHIP SETTLEMENTS made out in a thorough business style.

Office on third floor, Apollo Building, No. 80 FOURTH STREET.

AT EATON'S,

17 Fifth Street,

JUST RECEIVED, OF THE

Duplex Elliptic Skirts,

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT,

At Reduced Prices.

WE WILL KEEP ON HAND and make to order all kinds of Spring and plain WAGONS, CARTS, DRAYS, WHEELBARROWS, TRUCKS, LOCUST HUBS, And TURNED SPOKES, HAY RAKES and FORKS, At Duquesne Wagon Works, near the Penitentiary, Allegheny City.

NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that we will sell, for wharfage, a BOAT HOUSE, etc., now lying at the old ferry landing, near Saw Mill Run, for account of whom it may concern, on the

14TH DAY OF MARCH,

Unless claimed and charges paid prior to that date.
BROOKS, BALLANTINE & CO.
February 14th, 1868. fe15:t67

F. MUSSMANN,

FIFTH STREET, between Tunnel & Chatham Sts.,

Gunsmith and Dealer in Hardware.

First class goods of all descriptions always on hand and sold at the lowest prices. Repairing done carefully on short notice.

REMOVAL.

JOHN D. BAILEY & BRO.

HAVE REMOVED TO

No. 66 SMITHFIELD STREET.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A GENUINE ACCOUNT

OF THE

EARLY LIFE OF GENERAL GRANT,

BY HIS FATHER,

WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR THE LEDGER,

IS READY,

IN

THE NEW YORK LEDGER,

FOR THIS WEEK,

AND

For Sale at all the Book Stores and News Depots in the United States.

These articles will be read with avidity by all classes of the reading public. THEY WILL BE CONTINUED FOR SEVERAL WEEKS IN THE LEDGER. They are chock-full of interest—equal to any story, and will be entertaining to every man and woman—to every boy and girl. The first number is illustrated by an engraving of the house in which General Grant was born, and likenesses of his father and mother. His father, as will appear by his portrait and by these biographical sketches, is himself a man of extraordinary natural endowments; and his style is characterized by great pith and clearness. The stories which he relates in his off-hand way, of the General's boyhood, are as readable as any work of fiction. Every one will wish to see this genuine account of Grant's early life.

The subscription price of the LEDGER is $3 a year. Address,

ROBERT BONNER,
PUBLISHER, NEW YORK.

fe25:100

DIARIES, for 1868,

IN EVERY VARIETY.

INITIAL PAPER AND ENVELOPES,

Neatly put up in boxes.

FANCY STATIONERY.

BLANK BOOKS,

Of every description, on hand and made to order.

PAPER, every size and quality.

DRAY BOOKS, PASS BOOKS,
RECEIPT BOOKS, TIME BOOKS,
CHECK BOOKS, on all the Banks,
DIARIES, for 1868, every style.

MYERS, SCHOYER & CO.,

Post Building, 39 Fifth Street.

RARE CHANCE for BUSINESS.

ONE OF THE BEST STANDS

IN PENNSYLVANIA

FOR SALE.

As I wish to contract my business and devote my entire time to selling Powder, I offer my entire stock, consisting of a large and well assorted stock of

Groceries, Lamps, Table Glassware,

CHANDELIERS AND FIXTURES.

House consists of the two fine, commodious and well arranged stores,

Nos. 172 and 174 Federal Street,

Connected by openings in first and second stories, can be rented either separate or together, side door on alley, and stabling on back end of lot for four horses and three wagons. Hoisting apparatus in each store. Store 25 feet front and 80 feet deep; first store fourteen feet high. Stock of goods now Ten Thousand Dollars. Rent moderate. Terms accommodating, with approved security.

ARTHUR KIRK.

fe25:t48

JUST READY.

THE MARCH NUMBER OF

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE,

Containing

1. DALLAS GALBRAITH. An American Novel. Part III.
2. THE CRYSTAL WEDDING.
3. EUROPEAN AFFAIRS. Surrender of Napoleon—Fenianism.
4. STORY OF CHASTELARD.
5. CULTURE.
6. A WRECK UPON THE SHORE.
7. THE OLD SLATE-ROOF HOUSE. III.
8. CORRELATION OF FORCE. I.
9. LOVE AND GHOSTS.
10. AN ELASTIC CURRENCY.
11. TWO ALSATIAN NOVELISTS.
12. A DIRGE.
13. FORTUNES OF A DIAMOND.
14. OUR MONTHLY GOSSIP.
15. LITERATURE OF THE DAY.

TERMS OF LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE.

Four Dollars per annum. Single number Thirty-five cents.

CLUB RATES—Two Copies for Seven Dollars; Five Copies for Sixteen Dollars; ten copies for Thirty Dollars; and an additional copy Three Dollars. For every Club of Twenty subscribers an extra copy will be furnished gratis, or twenty-one copies for Sixty Dollars.

SPECIAL.—The Publishers have prepared a list of valuable Standard Books, which they offer as Premiums for subscriptions. A copy of the list, with terms, will be sent on application.

Specimen numbers sent to any address on receipt of Thirty-five cents. Subscribers will please be careful to give their post office address in full to

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.,

PUBLISHERS,

715 & 717 MARKET ST., Philadelphia.

fe18:163

NOTICE TO OWNERS OF DRAYS, HACKS, &c.

Notice is hereby given to all owners of Drays, Cars, Carriages, Buggies, &c., whether resident or non-resident in the City of Pittsburgh, to pay their Licenses at the Treasurer's Office of the City of Pittsburgh, FORTHWITH, in accordance with an act of Assembly, approved March 30th, 1860, and an Ordinance of the Councils of the City of Pittsburgh, passed April 16, 1860.

All Licenses not paid on or before MAY 15, 1868, will be placed in the hands of the Chief of Police, for collection subject to the fee of 50 cents for the collection thereof; and all persons who neglect or refuse to take out License will be subject to a penalty, to be recovered before the Mayor, double the amount of the License.

The old metal plates of previous years must be returned at the time Licenses are taken out, or pay 25 cents therefor.

RATES OF LICENSE:

Each One Horse Vehicle	$7 50
Each Two Horse "	12 00
Each Four Horse "	18 00
Each Two Horse Hack	15 00

Omnibuses and Timber Wheels drawn by Two Horses, Eighteen Dollars each. For each additional horse used in any of the above vehicles, One Dollar.
SAMUEL ALLINDER,
City Treasurer.
PITTSBURGH, February 18, 1868.

NEW HEATER FOR PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BUILDINGS.—Having received Letters Patent for an IMPROVED AIR HEATER, I am now prepared to furnish it in Allegheny County and State Rights. Persons who are desirous of putting in a heater or of buying the right are referred to the following parties who have it in use:

James King, M. D., No. 27½ Fourth street, Pittsburgh.
I. B. McVay & Co., corner of Fourth and Smithfield streets, Pittsburgh.
A. Arthurs, M. D., 47 Grant St., Pittsburgh.
D. C. Aucland, 104 Grant st., Pittsburgh.
H. A. Weaver, 138 Second St., Pittsburgh.
A. D. Smith, Allegheny.
E. Ingram, Chartiers township.
Agents Wanted.
BIDDLE ARTHURS, Patentee,
ja25:k37 153 Fourth street, Pittsburgh.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals will be received, for fifteen days from date, (February 5th,) at the office of the undersigned, for the GRADING, CURBING and PAVING of BANK LANE, BRIDGE ST., McFADDEN STREET, PINE STREET, MAIN STREET, TROY STREET and UNION ALLEY. Specifications can be seen at the office of the Burgess.
JAMES CALLERY,
Burgess of Duquesne Borough.
fe5:k93

JAPANNING,

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL, BY

WILLIAM LLOYD,

No. 2 St. Clair Street, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Grocers' Tea Canisters Re-Japanned equal to new.

NOTICE—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until 25TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, for digging a portion of the trenches for the

Allegheny County Workhouse and Inebriate Asylum.

GEO. ALBREE, Secretary.

Specifications may be seen at BARR & MOSER'S Office, St. Clair street. fe22:t12

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PENNSYLVANIA, SS.

IN THE NAME AND BY THE AUTHORITY OF THE

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,

JOHN W. GEARY, Governor.

A PROCLAMATION.

Two Thousand Dollars Reward

FOR THE ARREST OF THE

MURDERERS OF JOHN CASEY.

[L. S.]

WHEREAS, The Senate and House of Representatives have enacted the following Preamble and Joint Resolutions, viz: "Joint Resolutions relative to the death of John Casey:"

"WHEREAS, During the hearing in the evidence in the case of JOHN ROBISON versus SAMUEL T. SHUGART, one of the sitting members of the Senate from the Twenty-first Senatorial District, a certain JOHN CASEY was examined as a witness on behalf of the said John R. Robison, the contestant, and the said Casey, after his examination, was waylaid in the county of Clearfield and cruelly beaten and abused, so that he has since died from injuries received in said beating; therefore,

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the Governor be and he is hereby authorized and required to offer a reward of

TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS

For such information as will lead to the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who committed the said offense, and that the Treasurer of the Commonwealth be authorized and required to pay the said sum out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated." Approved the thirteenth day of February, A. D. 1868.

AND WHEREAS, The reputation of the Government, the peace and security of its citizens, and the obligations of justice and humanity require that the perpetrators of this infamous crime should be brought to speedy and condign punishment.

NOW THEREFORE, I, JOHN W. GEARY, Governor of the said Commonwealth, in compliance with the said Joint Resolution and by virtue of the power and authority vested in me, do issue this my Proclamation, hereby offering a reward of TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS to any person or persons who shall apprehend and secure for trial the murderer or murderers of the said JOHN CASEY, to be paid upon the conviction of the criminal or criminals, and I hereby call on all officers of justice and good citizens everywhere to be vigilant and unremitting in their efforts for the apprehension of the said murderer or murderers to the end that the outraged laws may be vindicated.

Given under my Hand and the Great Seal of the State at Harrisburg, this fourteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and of the Commonwealth the ninety-second.
JOHN W. GEARY.
By the Governor:
F. JORDAN, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

NEW DRESS GOODS,
TABLE LINEN,
IRISH LINEN,
PLAID NAINSOOK,
STRIPED NAINSOOK,
PLAIN JACONET,
BRILLIANTS,
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
SEA GRASS HANDKERCHIEFS,
SHIRT FRONTS,
HISTORIC APRONS, very cheap,
LINEN TOWELS,
WHITE QUILTS, &c., &c.

A VERY LARGE STOCK,

FROM AUCTION,

OPENED TO-DAY,

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

180 & 182 Federal St., Allegheny.

fe21

BUY THE BEST & CHEAPEST

PIANO AND ORGAN.

Schomacker's Gold Medal Piano

AND

ESTEY'S COTTAGE ORGAN.

THE SCHOMACKER PIANO combines all the latest valuable improvements known in the construction of a first class instrument, and has always been awarded the highest premium wherever exhibited.

Its tone is full, sonorous and sweet.

The workmanship, for durability and beauty, surpass all others.

Prices from $50 to $150, (according to style and finish,) cheaper than all other so-called first class Piano.

ESTEY'S COTTAGE ORGAN

Stands at the head of all reed instruments in producing the most perfect pipe quality of tone of any similar instrument made in the United States. It is simple and compact in construction, and not liable to get out of order. CARPENTER'S PATENT "VOX HUMANA TREMOLO" is only to be found in this Organ. Price from $100 to $550. All guaranteed for five years.

BARR, KNAKE & BUETTLER,

No. 12 ST. CLAIR STREET.

A GREAT FAMILY CONVENIENCE.

A new and novel arrangement for having

HOT WATER BOILERS

attached to the back end of common cook stoves, so that the waste heat which goes up the stove-pipe heats all the water needed in an ordinary sized family, by passing the blaze directly through the boiler, which sits over the pipe hole of the stove. This new arrangement can be put on to any No. 7, 8 or 9 common Cooking Stove, of any manufacture. Any person having a TRIUMPH, VICTORY, BLACK OAK BEAUTY or UNION STOVE, or almost any other Cook Stove made in the Union, can have Boilers attached to their Stoves, including the Attachment, the Boiler and Lids, and Bibb Cock, for the moderate cost of SEVEN DOLLARS, by applying to

BISSELL & CO.,

No. 235 LIBERTY STREET,

Manufacturers of the Triumph Cook Stove.

PITTSBURGH PAPER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Manufacturers of

PRINTING AND WRAPPING PAPERS.

CLINTON MILL, STEUBENVILLE, OHIO,
BRIGHTON MILL, NEW BRIGHTON, PA.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,

No. 82 Third Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

OFFICERS—AUGUST HARTJE, President, JNO. R. LIVINGSTON, Treas'r, SAMUEL RIDDLE, Secretary.

DIRECTORS—August Hartje, John Atwell, S. B. Hartman, John R. Livingston.

Cash Paid for Paper Stock.

HAZARD POWDER.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO fill, at shortest notice, all orders for large or small lots of

HAZARD'S CELEBRATED POWDER.

All orders left at or sent by mail to my store, Nos. 172 and 174 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny City, Pa., or to 102 SECOND STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa., will receive prompt attention.

ARTHUR KIRK.

PHOENIX STEAM BREWERY,

JOS. SPENCER...JAS. M'KAY...ROBERT LIDDELL'

SPENCER, M'KAY & CO.,

MALSTERS AND BREWERS

OF

Ale, Porter and Brown Stout,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

ROBERT WATSON, Manager.

MARTIN LIEBLER,

DEALER IN

HATS, CAPS AND FURS.

Also, Manufacturer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in TRUNKS, VALISES, &c., No. 132 Smithfield st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Orders promptly filled, and satisfaction guaranteed.

BARR & MOSER,

Architects.

FRUIT HOUSE ASSOCIATION BUILDING, Nos. 2 and 4 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Special attention given to the designing and building of Court Houses and public buildings.

NOTICES.

UNION REPUBLICAN

COUNTY CONVENTION.

The UNION REPUBLICAN VOTERS of Allegheny County are requested to meet at the usual places for holding elections in the several Wards, Boroughs and Townships, on

Saturday, Feb. 29th, inst., 1868,

And elect TWO DELEGATES from each election district, to a County Convention, to be held on the following MONDAY, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of nominating delegates to the State Convention, and National Republican Convention to be held at Chicago, and transacting such other business as may be properly brought before it. They are also expected to indicate an opinion on the question of a change in the manner of making nominations.

The Primary Elections in the Townships excepting the Townships of Oakland, Pitt, Peebles, Liberty, Collins and Wilkins, which will be between the hours of 3 and 7 o'clock, and the voting to be by ballot,) will be held between the hours of three and six o'clock P. M., and in the Boroughs and Cities between the hours of five and seven o'clock P. M. In the Cities and Boroughs the elections shall be by ballot, and in the Townships by marking.

JACOB H. MILLER, Chairman.
N. P. REED, C. C. TAYLOR, Secretaries.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM ASSOCIATION ROOMS, Pittsburgh, Pa., Feb. 22, 1868.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH A resolution adopted this day by the Pittsburgh Petroleum Association,

A NATIONAL CONVENTION

Of Refiners and Dealers in Petroleum will be held at PITTSBURGH, PA.,

On Wednesday, March 4th, 1868,

AT 12 O'CLOCK M.

All dealers and others interested in petroleum, are cordially invited to attend, as business of great importance to the oil interest will be brought before the Convention.

E. M. LONG,
Pres't Pittsburgh Petroleum Associat'n.
A. F. BROOKS, Sec'y do. do.
fe21:t80

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS—FIRST MORTGAGE CONSTRUCTION BONDS, TURTLE CREEK DIVISION.—Holders are hereby notified that Coupon No. 17 of these bonds, due February 1st, 1868, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation and delivery at the First National Bank of Pittsburgh.

JNO. H. PAGE, Jr.,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Office Pitts. & Conn. R. R. Co.,
Pittsburgh, Jan. 15, 1868.

MEETINGS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the UNION REFINING AND STORING COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, 193 Liberty street, on

MONDAY, MARCH 9TH,

Between the hours of 3 and 4 P. M., for the election of seven Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

WM. A. LANG,
fe24:199 Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R. Co.,
PITTSBURGH, February 1st, 1868.

STOCKHOLDERS ANNUAL MEETING.—The Regular Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY

Will be held at the office of the Company, corner of Canal and Pike streets, Pittsburgh, on

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25th, 1868,

To elect a Board of Managers for the ensuing year, and transact such other business as may be presented.

WM. PHILLIPS, President.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY CO., OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Pittsburgh, Pa., Feb. 17 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stock and Bondholders of this Company, for the election of Directors, and such other business as may come before it, will be held at the office of said Company in the City of Pittsburgh, on the THIRD WEDNESDAY (18th,) of MARCH, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M. The stock and Bond Transfer Books of the Company, at their office in the City of Pittsburgh, and at the Transfer Agency in the City of New York, will be closed on the 1st day of March, at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the 19th day of March thereafter.

F. M. HUTCHINSON,
fe17 Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRIUMPH OIL COMPANY,
No. 19 Irwin street,
PITTSBURGH, February 15, 1868.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the

Triumph Oil Company

Will be held at their Office on

MONDAY, March 2d, at 3 o'clock P. M.,

For the purpose of electing Officers for the ensuing year, and transacting such other business as may be presented.

WILLIAM MUSSLER,
fe17:t64 Secretary.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH & STEUBENVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, February 8th, 1868.

A MEETING of the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh & Steubenville Railroad Company will be held on TUESDAY, February 25th, 1868 at No. 80 Fourth street, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock A. M., to elect a President and Twelve Directors.

S. F. VON BONNHORST, Sec'y.

AUCTION SALES.

BY A. LEGGATE

SMALL HOUSE AND LOT IN ALLEGHENY CITY AT AUCTION.—Will be sold without reserve, on the premises, WEDNESDAY, Feb 26, at 2 o'clock, the house and lot No. 14 Nixon street, corner of Charles street, near the Locomotive Works, and one square from Beaver avenue, (late Manchester.) The lot is 20 by 125. The house is a frame of three rooms. Terms—half cash, balance in two years.

A. LEGGATE, Auc'r,
fe22 199 Federal street, Allegheny.

BY A. McILWAINE.

VALUABLE STOCKS & BONDS—TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 25th, at 7½ o'clock, will be sold, on the second floor of Commercial Sales Rooms, No. 103 Smithfield street:

27 shares Bank of Pittsburgh.
1 shares M. & M. National Bank.
20 shares Citizens National Bank.
10 shares Allegheny National Bank.
20 shares Second National Bank
10 shares Manchester Savings Bank.
20 shares Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Co.
10 shares Pittsburgh Grain Elevator Co.
10 shares Pennsylvania Ins. Co.
300 shares Triumph Oil Co.
10 shares Jones Ferry Co.
10 shares Eagle Cotton Mills.
$1,000 First Mortgage, 7 per cent. Bonds, Lawrence Railroad Co.

A. McILWAINE, Auct'r.

fe25

SIX FARMS, 115 ACRES of the CHOICEST LAND, IN SHALER TOWNSHIP.—TUESDAY MORNING, February 25th, at 11 o'clock, will be sold at Commercial Sales Rooms, 103 Smithfield street, opposite the Post Office, 115 acres of the choicest land, in Shaler township, adjoining lands of Miller and Campbell. Situate between the Middle Road and Shaw's Mill, about one quarter mile from the Butler plank road, within only seven miles from the city, with good roads, and about one and a half miles from Spang's Rolling Mill, or Sharpsburg. The Bakerstown Railroad (connecting with Pennsylvania Railroad at Sharpsburg,) will pass within one quarter mile of the property. The land is especially suited for gardening, and universally acknowledged to be the finest in the neighborhood, with good springs, &c. It is most desirably situated, by being within one-eighth of a good school and church.

The 115 Acres have been advantageously subdivided into 6 Farms of 15, 16 and 25 Acres, which will be sold together or separate, as may be desired. One 25 acre piece has a choice young orchard; and about 15 acres of the whole is clear, with balance in good timber.

This is one of the rarest chances for purchasers ever offered. Persons wishing to view the property, can call at Mr. CHARLES MILLER'S, on the Middle road, or for particulars enquire at SCHULZ & DANNER'S, 109 Federal street, Allegheny, or at 103 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, where plans of the property can be obtained.

TERMS—one-third cash; balance in four equal annual payments, with interest.

A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

ALLEGHENY CITY BONDS.—TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 25th, at 7½ o'clock, will be added to former lists of Stocks and Bonds to be sold on second floor of Commercial Sales Rooms, No. 103 Smithfield street, $3,000 Allegheny City six Cent. Bonds, having twenty years to run.

fe25 A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

BY PALMER & PHILLIPS.

ATTRACTIVE AUCTION SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—On THURSDAY, January 30th, at 10 A. M., and 2 P. M., (and continuing daily at the same hours until all are disposed of,) at the OPERA HOUSE AUCTION ROOMS, No. 60 Fifth street, will be sold positively without reserve, a large and superior assortment of seasonable Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Balmorals, Felt Boots, &c., comprising custom made and Eastern manufacture of latest styles and best qualities in buff, calf, grained, kid, moroco, goat, glove kid and lasting, for Ladies, Gents, Misses, Boys, Youth and Childrens wear.

The attention of dealers and heads of families is requested to this sale, as the goods are fresh and desirable, and will be disposed of in quantities to suit purchasers.

PALMER & PHILLIPS,
1a29 Auctioneers, No. 60 Fifth street.

MYERS, HOPPER & CO.,

(Successors to H. H. RYLOES, Agent,)

MANUFACTURERS OF

FURNITURE

Of Every Description,

SCHOOL AND OFFICE FURNITURE

No. 45 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

A full assortment of Pittsburgh Manufactured Furniture constantly on hand at LOWEST CASH PRICES.

C. A. MYERS....WM. G. HOPPER....WM. S. WILT.

FOR FRAGRANT TEAS,

CHOICE COFFEE,

AND

PURE SPICES,

GO TO

ROBINSON'S,

No. 20 Fifth Street.

SUPERIOR COAL.

C. CHERRY & CO.,

Miners and Shippers of PITTSBURGH, GAS, FORGE and FAMILY COAL, NUT COAL and SLACK. Coal delivered promptly to all parts of the cities, at the lowest market rates. Office and Yard, corner FOURTH and WATSON (formerly Canal,) STREETS, Pittsburgh. P. O. BOX, 1292.

POT CLAY.—10 tons of the celebrated Blue Ridge Pot Clay just received and for sale by
fe20 JOHN R. CANFIELD & SON.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

DISSOLUTION.—The Partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of

SCHROEDER & HAGEMAN

Is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

J. FREDERICK SCHROEDER.
GEORGE C. HAGEMAN.

HAVING SOLD ALL MY INTEREST in the late firm to Mr. SCHROEDER, my late partner, who will carry on the business at the old stand, as heretofore and who will settle up the business of the late firm, all persons having claims against said firm will present them to him for payment, and all persons owing said firm will call and pay to said SCHROEDER.

GEORGE C. HAGEMAN.

Pittsburgh, January 1st, 1868. fe10:t17

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of

KIRKPATRICK, LYONS & CO.,

STERLING OIL WORKS, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. ANDREW LYONS, having sold his entire interest to his late partners, retires from said firm. All unsettled business of the late firm will be settled by KIRKPATRICK & LYONS.

JOSEPH KIRKPATRICK,
ANDREW LYONS,
JAMES LYONS.
Pittsburgh, February 6, 1868.

CARD.

JOSEPH KIRKPATRICK.....JAMES LYONS.

STERLING OIL WORKS.

KIRKPATRICK & LYONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Refined Carbon Oil.

Office, No. 193 Liberty Street,

fe7:t190 PITTSBURGH, PA.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The Partnership heretofore existing between S. B. MARKLE, C. P. MARKLE, JOHN MARKLE and C. C. MARKLE and J. W. DIXON, in the manufacturing of paper, under the name of

MARKLE, DIXON & CO.,

Is this day dissolved by mutual consent of the partners in interest, J. W. DIXON withdrawing from the firm. The business of the late firm is to be settled by the MARKLES under the firm of C. P. MARKLE & CO., who are authorised to collect all debts due the late firm, as well as settle all business.

S. B. MARKLE,
C. P. MARKLE,
JOHN MARKLE,
C. C. MARKLE,
J. W. DIXON.
West Newton, February 15, 1868. fe7:t97

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

JAMES S. PALMER and THOS. PHILLIPS have entered into the General AUCTION and COMMISSION Business as dealers in Real Estate, Stocks, Furniture, Boots, Shoes, Carpets, Dry Goods, Notions, &c., under the name and style of

PALMER & PHILLIPS,

AT

OPERA HOUSE AUCTION ROOMS,

No. 60 Fifth Street,

Where they will be pleased to see their old friends and the public generally.

N. B.—Private Sales Day and Evening. 1a29

NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between MARTIN LOWRY and JOHN DAWSON, in the City of Pittsburgh, in the business of "Foundry Facing," under the name of

LOWRY & DAWSON,

Is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All business of the late firm will be settled by JNO. DAWSON, who will continue the business at the old stand, Nos. 461 and 463 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

MARTIN LOWRY,
JOHN DAWSON.
fe21:t71

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership heretofore existing between THOMAS FAWCETT, E. FAWCETT, W. F. LOGAN, J. T. STOCKDALE and A. D. ANDERSON under the name and style of

FAWCETTS, LOGAN, STOCKDALE & CO.,

Was dissolved on the FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, 1868, by the withdrawal of A. D. ANDERSON from the firm. The business will be continued by the remaining members of the firm under the firm name of

FAWCETTS, LOGAN & STOCKDALE.

THOMAS FAWCETT,
E. FAWCETT,
W. F. LOGAN,
J. T. STOCKDALE,
A. D. ANDERSON.
Pittsburgh, January 27th, 1868. 1a28:k61:TTS

DISSOLUTION.—The Partnership heretofore existing under the name of CORBIT, BRO. & CO., in the House Painting Business, was this day, (February 15th,) dissolved by mutual consent, JOHN McMURTY retiring. The business of the late firm will be settled by JOS. and JAS. CORBIT.

fe17:182 No. 330 PENN ST., Pittsburgh.

NOTICE.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between JOHN S. MILLER and MATTHEW EDWARDS, under the firm of MILLER & EDWARDS, as dealers in Petroleum, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 15th day of January, 1868. The business of the late firm will be settled by either member of the late firm.

JOHN S. MILLER,
MATTHEW EDWARDS.
fe7:t49

SECURITY AND COMFORT for THE TRAVELING COMMUNITY.

J. B. HARRIS'

SAFETY FIRE JACKET,

Car Heater and Moderator,

For SMOKE AND HOT AIR FLUES, dispensing with the use of Stoves and Fires in or about the Passenger or Baggage Cars, with the attachment to graduate the heat to any temperature it may be desired without the possibility of firing the car or cars to which the Jacket may be attached.

Having obtained of the United States Letters Patent for a Safety Jacket which is warranted to resist the most intense heat that may be applied to it in the position and purpose for which it is intended. It is a sure protection from accidents by fire, originating from defective flues, or where iron pipes are used as conductors for smoke or heat. It is applicable to all piping which may become overheated, and is warranted to give perfect satisfaction where wood or other combustible material may be placed in close proximity thereto. I am now ready to apply my invention to stores, dwellings, factories, ships, steam boats, railroad cars, &c., wherever pipes, as conductors, are made dangerous by being overheated, and security desired. I will sell, on application, rights to manufacture or to use the above invention; also, territorial rights, to such as may wish to engage in selling privileges, either by State or county.

J. B. HARRIS.

Office at the "NE PLUS ULTRA PAINT WORKS," corner Morris street and the Allegheny Valley Railroad, Ninth Ward, Pittsburgh, Pa. fe11:k49

VASES,

COLOGNE SETS,

FANCY CHINA,

Parian Statuettes,

BOHEMIAN GLASS

And other STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS, a great variety,

100 Wood Street.

RICHARD E. BREED & CO.

de16

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Iron Broker,

124 First Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Agent for the sale of Cornwall, Donaghmore, Josephine, Isabella, Duncannon, Stanhope, Glendon, and other brands of Anthracite, Youghiogheny Coke and Oliphant's C. B. Charcoal PIG IRONS.

Consignments and orders respectfully solicited.

ESTABLISHED IN 1840.

SHEPHARD'S

Steam Cracker & Biscuit Factory,

317 Liberty St., Pittsburgh.

Manufacturer and dealer in all kinds of

Confectionery,

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS, NUTS, &c., &c.

WALL PAPERS!

Unpacking daily, new and beautiful

WALL PAPERS,

FOR SPRING SALES.

Persons desirous of finishing rooms now before the first of April,

CAN HAVE CHOICE OF NEW STYLES.

W. P. MARSHALL,

fe18:126 87 WOOD STREET.

MARSHAL'S SALE—By virtue of a writ of conditional expenas, issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, and to me directed, I will expose to public sale in FRANKLIN, Venango county, Pa., on TUESDAY, 25 DAY OF MARCH, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following described property to wit: 20 Barrels of Refined Oil; 400 empty Barrels; 4 tons Hoop Iron; 1 Portable Engine; Machinery and Fixtures for Distilling Coal Oil.

Seized and forfeited as the property of JOHN F. SMITH, by the United States.

THOMAS A. ROWLEY,
U. S. Marshal Western District, Pa.
Marshal's Office, Pittsburgh, Feb. 21, 1868.
fe22

J. D. MATTHEWS,

STAMP AND STENCIL CUTTER,

331 Liberty Street, opposite Wood. BRANDING IRONS, STAMPS AND STENCIL MARKING PLATES, ALPHABETS AND FIGURES, in Steel or Copper, at shortest notice and to the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE. We defy competition.

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Office, PHILO HALL, No. 75 THIRD STREET, with Mr Holland & Co.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

$10 A DAY FOR ALL.—Stencil Tools. Address A. J. FULLAM, Springfield, Vt. fe18:t44

The Pittsburgh

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

"LAST NIGHT."

BY J. W. F.

Last night I sat alone and drank
Perhaps, a pint of brandy,
I soon into a slumber sank
And dreamed that I was Andy.
And that the devil came in guise
Of honor, wealth and splendor—
Things which a man should not despise,
Nor should the softer gender.
For what are we in this short life
Without a name or station?
Only fit for such a strife
As saved this "Yankee nation."
He said, "All these you shall possess,
If you but fill my orders,
You shall be King, you shall distress
Your foes within these borders,
And you will find aids, great and small,
To act while you are thinking;
But you be sure not—do them all
Especially at drinking,
For drink will give your mind great light,
While they but keep their level;
The mind that gives to man his might
As once it gave the devil."
I promised then and there to do—
In spite of "Thad." or Moorhead—
What e'er he wished, swear black and blue
Against each whining forehead;
He left me then, and soon I turned
Out-doors my foes to standing,
And bade them go where sulphur burned,
"Or any other landing."
But one there was who did demur.
Another broke his promise,
In spite of them I did transfer
The keys to *faithful* Thomas.
But just about the time I had
All things as I could like them,
A pack of "Rads" lead by "Old Thad."
Took all my guns to strike them.
I then began to fear my foes
Would soon impeach the devil,
So drank again to drown my woes,
Before the strife renewing.
And quickly ran my fate to tell
To Nick, but to provoke me
He laughed, and bid me go to——well
With him, when Peggy woke me.
When e'er to drink you are inclined,
Or wish for Fame's bright bubble
I would advise you call to mind
Poor Andy, and *his* trouble.

LETTER FROM ALABAMA.

The Election for Ratification of the Constitution—Causes of the Defeat—How the Thing Was Managed—A Contemptible Farce—Now that No Necks are to be Stretched, or Property Confiscated, for Armed Treason, Ex-Slaveholders Do Not Want to be "Reconstructed."

[Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., Feb. 14, 1868.

The election, for ratification of the Constitution framed by the Montgomery Convention, is over, and the result is the defeat of that Constitution by several thousand majority. The friends of reconstruction in this State are greatly disappointed over the result of this election, having felt quite confident that the Constitution would be carried by at least twenty thousand. It is of the *causes* which produced this result that I wish to speak. It is due to the people of the North that they should know just how this thing has been managed, how reconstruction generally is retarded, and what means are used to prolong rebellion.

The late election in Alabama was one of the most contemptible farces ever put upon the political boards. From stem to stern, from center to circumference, it was a consummate humbug. There was neither fairness nor freedom connected with it. Rebel influence, and nothing else, stretching from Washington to Montgomery, defeated the Constitution. For the information of those not posted upon affairs South, it may be well here to say that, as the reconstruction law now stands, it is required that a majority of the registered voters shall vote upon ratification. There being about 165,000 qualified voters, it follows that 85,000 votes would have to be polled, a majority of which, say 45,000, would have to be "*for the Constitution*," before that instrument would have become valid. Election returns, so far, show that less than 85,000 votes, in all, have been polled in the State, and hence the Constitution is defeated. The intelligent reader will at once see that the plan of the rebels was to stay away from the polls themselves, and to keep as many others from voting as possible. That the Military Commanders of this district, and particularly those in this State, co-operated with the rebels, whether intentionally I know not, is a moral certainty. The rebels so understand it, and so do the Union men. There were no adequate provisions made to secure a full and free expression of the sentiments of the people upon the new Constitution; but, on the contrary, everything seemingly was done to embarrass and confuse the minds of the people and to give the rebels a fair chance to bring about defeat. Two weeks prior to the election came the tardy order from the Commanding General of this State to the effect that the polls should be opened at eight or ten different precincts in each county. All thought that was final, and preparations were made at each of the precincts designated for holding an election. But, lo! just a day or two before February 4th, (election day,) comes another order revoking former orders, and requiring that elections should be held only at the county town and two other places in the county. The whole former arrangement was broken up, many of the old registers were dismissed; rebels, who could not take the oath, were appointed in their places, and things generally were so mixed up that even intelligent men's minds became confused. Right at the time of election there came orders and counter-orders, in multitudinous confusion, all having upon their faces deliberate intent to embarrass voters and to place obstacles in the way of the election. In this county, and in several of the adjoining counties, it was not certain on the morning of February 4th that any election would take place. There was general embarrassment and confusion. In some counties in the State the polls were not opened at all, and at other places a still more high-handed course was pursued, the polls having been taken possession of by ruffians, and the freedmen threatened with personal violence if they voted for the Constitution. At other points rebels managed to get to act as judges of election *without having been sworn in*, so that the votes cast at such places would have to be thrown out and not counted. Cases of this kind happened right in this neighborhood. In no county in the State did two-thirds of the registered black voters go to the polls, having been intimidated by threats of violence. Again, the various and conflicting orders from headquarters, just on the eve of election, rendered it very easy for wily rebels to impose upon the ignorance of freedmen living in remote parts of the county, by telling them that the election had been put off, etc. Many of the freedmen lived twenty miles from the place of voting, and, in order to vote, would have had to walk that distance, their employers refusing them even a horse or mule to ride. In short, every manner of deceit, threat, and intimidation was used to keep the blacks from the polls. The registered colored voters are in the majority in this State, and, of themselves, with a fair showing and justice on the part of Military Commanders, could have carried the Constitution; but, as it is, the rebels are chuckling in their sleeves over the success of their plans. For instance, in Lauderdale county there are nearly one thousand colored voters, but only five hundred and ninety-eight of them voted. Now this is only a fair specimen of the way the election went in every county in the State.

Here let me say that the white people of the South, particularly the ex-slaveholding class, have taken a bold and decided stand against the reconstruction laws laid down by Congress. The principles involved in these measures are highly obnoxious to them, and they now openly avow that they will use any and every means in their power to prevent their being carried out. Here and there indiscreet rebels are bold enough to threaten forcible resistance. They affect to consider themselves a deeply outraged people, and their cursing of Congress and praises of Johnson are long and loud. There seems to me to be a mistake in regard to the Southern situation, very prevalent among the people North. It is that the South really *wants* to get back into the Union, and that, were it not for the negro suffrage part of the reconstruction plan, the Southern white people would, of themselves, aid in carrying out that plan. This is a mistake. I firmly believe, and close observation confirms me in the opinion, that the majority of Southern whites do not want any reconstruction at all. The fear of punishment is over, and they now feel quite sure that there will be no necks stretched or property confiscated for having engaged in armed treason against the government. Nearly three years have passed since the surrender of the rebel forces, and, during that time, there has existed in this section just such a state of things as we might expect where there is no civil law, no government, no protection of life or property, save that afforded by an uncertain and vastly deficient military force. Riot, robbery, and murder stalk up and down this land unpunished and even unrebuked. In every county there are organized bands of thieves and cut throats, whose daring exploits rival those of John A. Murrell, who, by the way, was captured near this place. The spirit of lawlessness runs rampant among the people, and every man has, to a greater or less extent, converted his house into a castle and fortified it for his own defense. The farmer comes to market with his revolver buckled around him, or his gun in his wagon, fully expecting that some one or more "knights of the road" will stop him either going or coming, and attempt to relieve him of his purse. No attempt whatever is made to apprehend these villains, and their number is daily increasing. Indeed, under present circumstances, it would be dangerous to try to apprehend them. As I have already intimated, this spirit of recklessness and absence of law are beginning to have a kind of chance for these people, and more than once I have heard it asserted that the South "would just as soon stay under military government as not." But, perhaps, the true reason why they do not want immediate reconstruction, is that they have hopes that they will yet, in some way or other, gain the objects for which they went into rebellion. To make matters still worse, the Southern people are penniless, and their poverty only intensifies their bitterness of feeling. Losing sight of their own past and conduct, as is generally the case with malefactors, they indiscriminately [illegible] the present condition upon the [illegible]kees," and woe to one of [illegible] whom they may have a [illegible] vengeance. Of one thing [illegible] chair. The stubborn [illegible] that is that they [illegible] passion of Andrew Johnson's Presidential [illegible] sent the prevalent feeling of malignity [illegible] Southern whites.

I am frequently reminded of [illegible] by hearing the expression, "all [illegible] is for the Yankees to let us alone." A rational man might perhaps feel disposed to ask these people what they do want. Do they want reconstruction as proposed by Congress? No. Do they want reconstruction, leaving out negro suffrage? No. Would admission to the Union, with indemnification for loss of slaves satisfy them? No. Would re-enslavement of the freedmen and indemnification for loss of slaves and every species of property satisfy them? No. But I think I can tell what perhaps might meet their notions of redress or grievances. Let every General and every soldier be at once recalled from the South; let slavery be re-established at the expense of the United States Government; let every negro who served in the Union army be put to death, and his value paid to his former owner out of the National Treasury; let Congress pass resolutions, couched in the strongest terms, denouncing the hundreds of thousands of brave men from the North who sleep the sleep of death in Southern graves, as having been thieves, murderers, hirelings, and cut-throats, unworthy of Christian burial, and too mean for salvation; let a gold medal be struck for Jefferson Davis; let a burial squad be sent to the tomb of Abraham Lincoln, with instructions to resurrect his honored remains and reinter him with his face downward; let John C. Breckinridge write his epitaph; let the body of his murderer Booth be taken from the criminal's grave and placed in Jackson square or the Capitol grounds at Washington, and let a monument be erected to his memory; let the entire North appoint a day of prayer for forgiveness for their great presumptuous sin in coming down here to try to conquer the superior, chivalrous sons of the South, and, in all humiliation, acknowledge that "one Southern man can whip five Yankees." When all that I have suggested has been complied with, and more, too,—when the "Southern Confederacy has become a fixed fact, and not forgetting when the burly Toombs has called the roll of his slaves on Bunker Hill—then, and not till then, will the North have conceded all that these people try to think themselves entitled to. It was found that it took hard knocks to crush armed treason, and Congress and the people of the North will yet find that it will take prompt and stringent measures to reconstruct successfully.

Appropos, your readers have seen it stated that Sergant Bates has started from Vicksburg to walk to Washington city, carrying with him the United States flag. His design is to prove that the South is loyal. It is suspected (?) by *some* that the rebels are in the *secret*. It is a fine thing that there is no law to prevent men from making jackasses of themselves, otherwise we should not know those who have talent in that direction.

OBSERVER.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A COUGH, A COLD, OR A SORE THROAT requires immediate attention, and should be checked. If allowed to continue,

Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Disease, or Consumption,

is often the result.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief. For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases, Troches are used with always good success.

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Obtain only "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," and do not take any of the WORTHLESS IMITATIONS that may be offered. SOLD EVERYWHERE. no11:d&T

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PAR AND INTEREST.

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The United States Government furnishes, upon a subordinate and contingent lien, half the means for constructing the Main Stem Line; and besides an absolute grant of 12,800 acres of valuable public lands per mile, the Central Pacific Railroad Company have received from California sources, donations and concessions worth more than $3,000,000. The available resources of this Company are therefore abundant for the purpose, amounting to $77,000,000 on the first 726 miles of the Line, including Loans secured by a First Mortgage upon the whole property, to the same amount only as the U. S. Subsidy Bonds.

The results already attained, although under comparatively unfavorable circumstances, afford substantial ground for believing the CENTRAL PACIFIC to be the

Most Favored, Productive and Valuable Railroad Enterprise in the Country.

In consequence of the large and rapidly increasing demand, the price of these Bonds has been advanced, and the Company are now offering for sale a limited amount of their

First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds,

Principal and interest payable IN GOLD COIN, in sums of $1,000 each, at par and accrued interest from January 1st, in currency.

These Bonds, it is believed, possess the elements of safety, reliability and profit, in a greater degree, than any other class of Corporate Securities now offered, and are therefore very desirable for steady investments of surplus capital. Investors will bear in mind the following advantages:

I. They are the first mortgage on one of the most valuable and productive lines of railroad in the world.

II. The actual earnings from local business in 1867 were more than four times the annual interest engagements.

III. The hard part of the road is now done, and the prospects of rapid completion are favorable.

IV. The Company have liberal subsidies, which enable them to prosecute the work with great vigor.

V. The management has been exceedingly prudent and frugal.

VI. There is already a large and growing settlement on the completed and graded line.

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VIII. Both principal and interest are explicitly made payable in gold coin.

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At this time they yield nearly

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NEW GOODS! CHEAP GOODS!

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We have just received a fine assortment of all goods in our line, such as

COTTON HOSIERY,

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AN EXTRA FINE LOT OF

[illegible]S & TRIMMINGS.

[illegible]'S AND LADIES'

UNDERWEAR,

We have a full line [illegible] Summer. We have received a complete [illegible]

Linen Hdk'fs. for Ladies, [illegible] Children;
Lace Handkerchiefs, of all kinds;
Lace Collars;
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Victoria Lawn, Linen Cambric, etc.

Ristori Aprons,

Different sizes and beautiful patterns.

OUR LINE OF KID GLOVES

WILL DEFY COMPETITION.

VELVET RIBBONS, in all colors.
The new DERBY SHAKSPEARE COLLAR, to fit large and small.

Wholesale buyers will do well to give us a trial.

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NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS

JUST RECEIVED BY

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HAMBURG EDGINGS & INSERTINGS;
DIMITY BANDS;
NEW STYLE RUFFLINGS;
SILK AND BULLION FRINGES;
COLORED VELVET RIBBONS, all widths and shades;
THE CHASSEPOT TIE, something new, for Ladies.

A LARGE LOT OF

PLAIN AND HEM-STITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS,

VERY CHEAP.

A full line of all shades and sizes

ALEXANDRE'S KID GLOVES;

TASSELED KID GLOVES.

A choice assortment of FINE FRENCH FLOWERS, BRIDAL WREATHS, &c.

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Buying, as we do, exclusively for cash, we can offer superior inducements to cash buyers.

WHOLESALE ROOMS UP STAIRS.

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SPECIAL IMPORTATION!

SPECIAL IMPORTATION!

SPECIAL IMPORTATION!

OF REAL LACES:

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This lot, for ELEGANCE and VARIETY, surpassing any previous importation.

BERTHAS,
BARBES,
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HANDKERCHIEFS,
COLLARS, &c.

PRICES REMARKABLY LOW!

Ladies should not delay their selection till the stock is broken.

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BLEACHED MUSLINS,

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CLOSING OUT,

To make room for extending the Store Room back.

Remember the place,

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ja24

1868. FEBRUARY. 1868.

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Fine Furs for Holiday Presents.

FANCY BOXES.
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MORRISON'S STAR SHIRTS.
All kinds of FANCY JEWELRY.
WOOL & MERINO UNDERGARMENTS.
KID GLOVES, HANDKERCHIEFS.
HOSIERY, NECK TIES, SUSPENDERS.
CORSETS AND HOOP SKIRTS.
FANCY FANS.

All our goods at reduced prices, in order to close out our winter stock. de24

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Is at No. 146 GRANT STREET.

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ATTORNEY,

No. 135 FOURTH ST., Pittsburgh.

Special attention is given to collections, matters in the Orphans' Court, examinations of Titles, and office business generally. Acknowledgment of Deeds, Depositions, &c., taken for this and other States. ja18:k39

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VELVET RUGS AND MATS,

ENGLISH EXTRA SUPER INGRAINS.

The finest assortment, latest styles and lowest prices in the city.

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McCALLUM BROS.,

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OIL CLOTHS,

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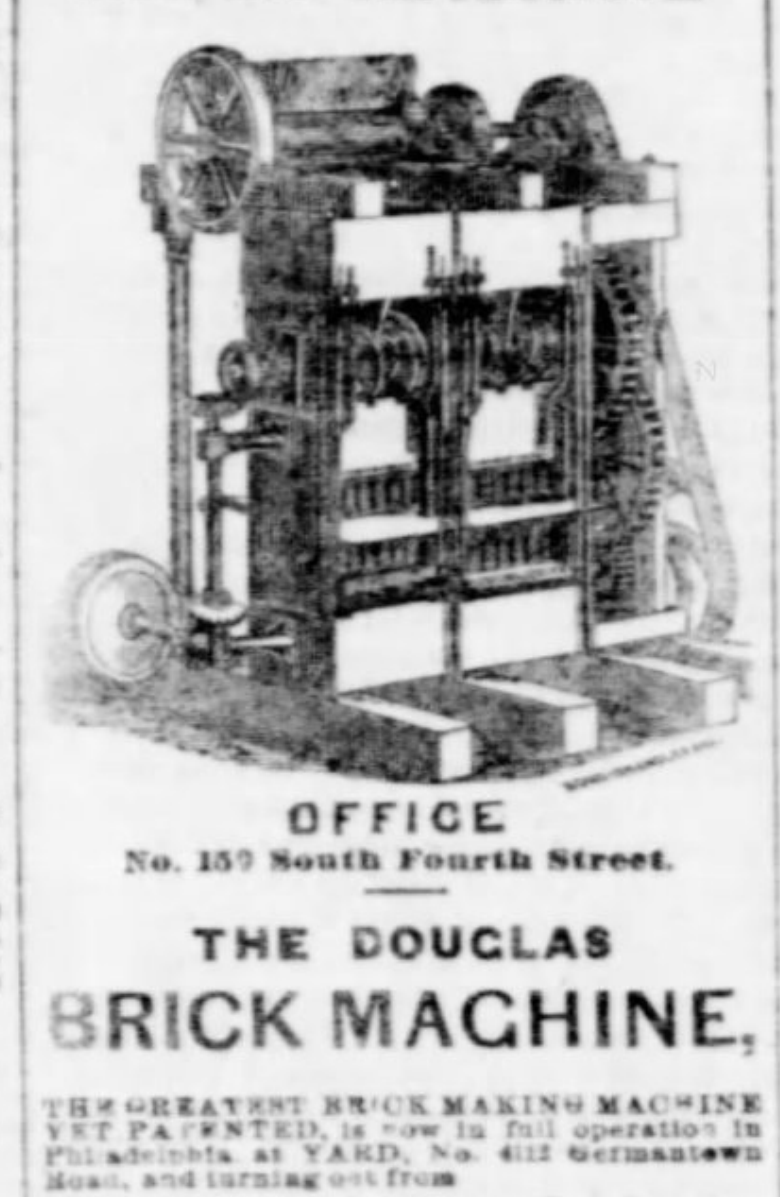

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The Telegraph Lines of this Company will be constructed of the best materials and latest improvements, and let to the lowest responsible bidders.

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HOUSE SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTERS, AND GRAINERS AND GLAZIERS

No. 68, North side of Diamond, Allegheny.

Commercial and glass signs made to order. Orders respectfully solicited and promptly executed. Mixed Paints, Window Glass and Putty constantly on hand.

CARPENTERS, BUILDERS.

JNO. FRANCIES.......................SAM'L FRANCIES.

J. & S. FRANCIES,

CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS,

Contracts taken for Buildings, Store Fronts, and Jobbing. Particular attention given to Heavy Framing for Foundries and Shops, of all descriptions.

Nos. 266 and 268 Robinson St., Allegheny City, Pa

Z. H. PALMER,

House Builder and Carpenter,

Office, corner of BARKER'S ALLEY and DUQUESNE WAY.

Jobbing and repairing done with neatness and dispatch.

WM. J. DICK,

Carpenter and Builder,

No. 31 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, opposite High street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Residence, No. 18 Grant street.

Jobbing done with neatness and dispatch. All orders promptly attended to, and satisfaction warranted.

HOUSE BUILDERS AND CARPENTERS.

BUILDING and REPAIRS promptly attended to, by

FURGESON & BECK,

117 Smithfield street

HOTELS.

THE MANSION HOUSE.

THE UNDERSIGNED beg to announce to their friends and the public that they have purchased this OLD ESTABLISHED and POPULAR HOUSE,

No. 344 Liberty Street,

And will continue to keep it in the best style. The MANSION HOUSE has over one hundred rooms, all newly furnished in the best style, and only two minutes' walk from the Railroad Depot. Travelers will find this house an excellent one to stop at, and will be accommodated any hour, day or night.

Connected with the House is a splendid Hall for Concerts.

Families or single persons taken to board by the day, week or month, with or without rooms.

H. WAGNER,

oc17:44 PITTSBURGH.

CONDUCTED ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN

ST. JAMES HOTEL,

Nos. 405 & 407 Liberty St.,

Opposite the Union Depot, PITTSBURGH,

JAMES K. LANAHAN, Proprietor.

This house is newly built and splendidly furnished, and convenient to all the Railroads coming into the city. Strangers visiting the city will find this a very convenient and economical plan. You secure your room and pay for your meals as you get them. The Restaurant connected with this hotel is open at all hours of the day and night. Balls and parties supplied with suppers at the shortest notice and reasonable rates.

ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL,

(ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN,)

N. E. Cor. Penn & Canal Sts.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

JAMES JOHNSON, Proprietor.

This house has been thoroughly refitted and newly furnished throughout, and is now open to the public.

NOTICE TO BRICKMAKERS.—I will LAY BANK FOR SALE OR RENT.—I have for Sale or Rent FIVE AND ONE-HALF ACRES (5½) GROUND, in Allegheny City, next to the Observatory property, and opposite the residence of W. McClintock, Esq., fronting on the Perrysville plank road 457 feet, and running back to the Observatory lines 331 feet, containing a bed of clay from 3 to 5 feet deep. I will divide said lot to suit parties. Coal can be obtained near by. For terms enquire of

GEORGE F. GIHM, 339 Robinson St.,

ja29:k59 Allegheny City

BANKS AND BANKERS.

HART, CAUGHEY & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

CORNER THIRD AND WOOD STREETS

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

(SUCCESSORS TO HANNA, HART & CO.)

DEALERS IN

Exchange, Coin, Coupons,

And particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

SIGHT DRAFTS ON LONDON. my1:s3

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

No. 57 Market Street,

PITTSBURGH.

Deposits received in Par Funds and Currency. Collections made on all the principal points of the United States and Canada.

Stocks, Bonds and Other Securities

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of

U. S. Securities,

Including U. S. SIXES OF 1881; do. do. 5-20s; U. S. FIVES 10-40s. U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS. Orders and Vouchers bought or collected. [illegible]

KEYSTONE SAVINGS BANK,

298 Liberty Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

THIS BANK WILL OPEN A

General Banking Business,

AT THEIR NEW BANKING-HOUSE, ON

Monday, November 18th, inst.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers and Merchants are invited.

Collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

Interest allowed on Time Deposits.

UNITED STATES SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD.

GEO. T. VAN DOREN, Cashier.

WESTERN SAVINGS BANK,

No. 59 Fourth Street.

CHARTERED 1866.

Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

Any sum received from One Dollar upward.

Deposits subject to Check, without Interest.

DISCOUNT DAILY, AT 11 O'CLOCK.

President—THOMPSON BELL.

Vice President—A. M. MARSHALL.

DIRECTORS:

Thompson Bell,	J. J. Gillespie,
Jos. Dilworth,	A. M. Marshall,
Jos. Albree,	

Stockholders to whom we make

REFERENCE:

Wm. Forsythe,	Joseph Dilworth,
Wm. Caldwell,	Rev. David Kerr,
Willis Dalzell,	Henry Lambert,
D. W. C. Bidwell,	A. M. Brown,
R. M. Pelton,	Thos. Swing.

LEGAL.

IN THE MATTER OF APPLICATION OF THE

Union Building & Loan Association,

Of the City of Pittsburgh, for a Charter. No. 393, March Term, 1868.

Notice is hereby given that an application has been made to the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, by the Union Building and Loan Association, of Pittsburgh, for a Charter; that an instrument in writing, specifying the objects, articles, conditions, and name, style or title under which they have been associated, has been presented to the Court and filed in the Prothonotary's Office, and if no sufficient reason is shown to the contrary, said Charter will be granted at the next term of this Court.

BY THE COURT.

E. A. MONTOOTH, Attorney for Petitioners. fe21:185

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, ss.

In the Court of Common Pleas. THERESA WYNKOOP, by her next friend, A. C. BARKLEY, versus WILLIAM F. WYNKOOP.

IN DIVORCE.

And now, February 15th, 1868, J. B. FLACK, Esq., appointed Commissioner to take testimony on part of libellant and report the facts to Court.

To WILLIAM F. WYNKOOP, the above named respondent:

TAKE NOTICE,

That I will attend for the purposes of my appointment, at the office of H. C. Mackrell, No. 69 Grant street, Pittsburgh, on WEDNESDAY, March 4th, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at which time and place you may attend.

J. B. FLACK, Commissioner.

fe21:167

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, Trustee, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Allegheny County, Pa., in the partition of the Real Estate of Wm. B. Smith, deceased, late of Sewickley Borough, said county, will expose at Public Sale, on the premises,

On Wednesday, March 4, 1868,

AT TWO O'CLOCK P. M.,

That certain Lot of Ground, containing about ONE AND A HALF ACRES, situated in Sewickley Borough, on the north side of Beaver street, adjoining land of A. Way's heirs, on which is erected a

One Story Stone Dwelling House,

With other improvements, and which is planted with choice Fruit Trees, Shrubbery, &c. The lot is one of the finest in the Borough.

Possession will be given on the first of April next.

TERMS OF SALE.

One half at confirmation of sale, and the balance in one year, with interest, secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.

SAMUEL GASTON, Trustee.

fe15:123:TUS

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

Splendid Mansion and Grounds.

On TUESDAY, February 25th, 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M., will be sold at auction, by order of Orphans' Court, on the premises, in the eastern border of the Borough of Beaver, containing about TEN ACRES, about one-half is a beautiful grove, the residue well improved and planted with apple and peach trees, and a variety of small fruits and shrubbery. The improvements comprise a fine two story BRICK MANSION HOUSE, with four rooms on each floor, exclusive of kitchen, wash house and coal house. A good well and cistern and large barn.

The location is one of the most picturesque and beautiful in Beaver county, commanding a fine view of the Ohio and Beaver rivers and of the several villages that cluster near their confluence. It is also extremely eligible with reference to Schools, Churches, Railroad Stations, &c. Probably no place now in the market combines so many conveniences and attractions suited to a gentleman that desires for his residence a spot at the same time secluded from the noise and din of business and quickly and easily accessible from Pittsburgh. This property was the homestead of Charles Stone, Esq., late of Beaver. Terms, which will be easy, made known at time of sale.

Persons visiting this Estate will be attended to and all questions answered by Capt. D. M. STONE, Executor of the Estate of Charles Stone, residing on adjoining lot. fe25:k82

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny county, the following property will be sold on

Saturday, March 7th, 1868,

AT TWO O'CLOCK P. M.,

On the premises, being the property of WM. HELM, deceased, viz: All those certain

LOTS OF GROUND,

Situate in the Third Ward of Allegheny, and fronting on Ferry street 41 feet and running back, preserving the same width, 60 feet, being Lots Nos. 1 and 2 in the Rhineman plan of lots.

TERMS—$1,000 cash; balance on such terms as will suit purchasers, to be secured by bond and mortgage.

JOHN G. WALTHER,

Administrator of Wm. Helm, deceased.

fe18:86

WESTERN DISTRICT PENNSYLVANIA, ss.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as

ASSIGNEE OF ROBERT HERVEY

of the borough of Tarentum, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition by the District Court of said District.

HUGH H. BOLE, Assignee,

corner Point Alley and Duquesne Way.

no8:b81

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Letters Testamentary upon the last Will and Testament of Samuel Woods, late of Snowden Tp., Allegheny county, Pa., deceased, having been issued to the undersigned, all persons having claims against said estate will present them, duly authenticated for settlement, and those in debted are notified to pay the undersigned, in Snowden township, Allegheny county, Pa.

JAMES M. [illegible]NS.

WILLIAM WOODS, Sr.,

fe5:k80 Executors.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, ss.

At Pittsburgh, the 27th day of January, A. D. 1868. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of CHARLES A. BOUCHER, of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

JOHN H. BAILEY, Assignee,

ja28:k56:TU Attorney at Law, 99 Grant st.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Letters Testamentary upon the Estate of RICHARD BRADLEY, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them, duly authenticated for settlement,

JAMES CAHOTSARS,

S. M. BRINTON,

fe18:154:TU Administrators.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration upon the Estate of ANN JANE PATTON, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and all having claims will present them, properly authenticated for settlement.

JOSEPH HUGHEY,

fe18:151:TU Executor.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.

WM. HENDERSON.........................Lessee.
M. W. CANNING.........................Manager.
T. S. HANN.........................Stage Manager.

POSITIVELY SIX NIGHTS ONLY.

MONDAY EVENING, February 24th, and every Evening and Saturday Afternoon, MARSHALL & DOLL'S renowned

MIKADO JAPANESE.

This Troupe consists of 30 PERFORMERS, including 3 JAPANESE LADIES, the first who were ever permitted to leave the Empire of Japan, and 8 JAPANESE CHILDREN. The whole troupe will present their famous spectacle, and will appear in a change of programme every evening.

For particulars see small bills. Grand Japanese Matinee on Saturday.

A. O'LEARY, M. D.,

Will deliver a Lecture on the

SKIN, HAIR, EAR AND EYE,

AT LAFAYETTE HALL.

TUESDAY NIGHT, February 25th.

Splendidly illustrated by the finest cabinet of material for the illustration of these subjects in America.

In consequence of the storm last night, this Lecture will also be delivered free.

W. N. MARTIN,

fe25:161 Agent and Manager.

LECTURE.

Subject—"GOD IN HISTORY."

A Lecture will be delivered under the auspices of the Young Men's National Reform Society of Pittsburgh, in favor of the proposed Christian Amendment recognizing God in our National Constitution, by the

REV. H. MILLER,

In the FOURTH WARD SCHOOL HALL, Penn street, on

TUESDAY EVENING, February 25th.

AT 7½ O'CLOCK.

fe24:191

MASONIC HALL.

ELEVEN NIGHTS ONLY.

COMMENCING TUESDAY EVENING, February 18th.

LOGRENIA, the Royal Conjurer,

With his famous troupe of

TRAINED BIRDS, LEARNED WHITE MICE, and PERFORMING RUSSIAN CATS.

100 VALUABLE AND USEFUL PRESENTS

Will be distributed to the audience at the close of each entertainment.

Grand Matinee on SATURDAY, for the accommodation of Ladies and Children. Every child to receive a present.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Single Tickets	50 cents.
Reserved Seats	75
Family Tickets, admitting six	$2.00
Children's Tickets, for Matinee only	25 cents.

Doors open at 7 o'clock; to commence at 8.

HARRY E. TINDALE, Agent.

C. P. SHERMAN, Manager.

GEO. FRAZER, Ass't. Agent. fe18:14

PITTSBURGH

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

FOUR NIGHTS ONLY OF

ENGLISH OPERA,

BY THE CELEBRATED

RICHINGS OPERA COMPANY.

Caroline Richings - - - Directress.

W. G. DEITRICH.........................Musical Director.
A. F. PENNOYER.........................Business Manager.

The following artists appear nightly:

Miss C. RICHINGS,	Mr. WM. CASTLE,
Mrs. E. SEGUIN,	Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL,
Mr. J. A. ARNOLD,	Mr. PIERRE BERNARD,
Miss G. REIGNOLDS,	Mr. F. SEGUIN,
Mr. H. PEAKES,	Mr. D. B. WILLE,
Mr. J. A. ARNOLD,	Mr. J. G. PEAKES,

Supported by a Chorus of Young and Fresh Voices.

TUESDAY EVENING, March 3d, the season will be inaugurated with Flotow's Grand Opera of

MARTHA.

Castle, Campbell, Seguin, Peakes, Miss G. Richings and Mrs E. Seguin in the cast.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Wallace's beautiful Opera,

MARITANA.

THURSDAY EVENING,

LA SONNAMBULA.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 6th, last night of the season. Benefit of Miss C. RICHINGS,

BOHEMIAN GIRL,

WITH A GREAT AND FULL CAST.

Box Sheet for the sale of Secured Seats will be open on Tuesday evening, February 25th, at C. C. Mellor's Store, 81 Wood street, and continue there during the season.

PRICES OF ADMISSION—Parquette and Dress Circle, One Dollar; Reserved Seats, 25c. extra. Gallery, 50 cents.

fe24 J. F. ZIMMERMAN, Treasurer.

PROF. COWPER'S

Fashionable Dancing Academy,

At his New Assembly Rooms, 81 FIFTH ST., opposite the Old Theatre. New Classes now forming, on MONDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS. Ladies', Masters' and Misses' Class at 3 P. M. Gentlemen's Class at 8 o'clock P. M. Prof. COWPER can be seen daily at the Academy, or at St. Charles Hotel, where circulars can be obtained. Hall to let to Select Parties. fe13:121

PROF. CARPENTER'S

DANCING ACADEMY,

PHILO HALL, No. 75 Third street, now open for the reception of pupils. Days of tuition, Wednesday and Saturday at 2 P. M., for Ladies, Masters and Misses. Terms $10. Evening for gentlemen, Tuesday and Friday, at 8 o'clock. Terms $10.00. Soiree every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock.

ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE providing for the

INSPECTION OF MEATS,

And other articles of food, within the City of Pittsburgh, and prohibiting the exposure or sale of articles dangerous to the public health.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That it shall be unlawful to expose or offer for sale, within the City of Pittsburgh for food, any cattle, sheep, swine or other animals, or the flesh thereof, or any other article, thing or merchandise, which by reason of any injury, defect, disease, taint of adulteration, is unfit or unwholesome for food, or dangerous to the public health; and the exposure of the same at any market, store-room or place where articles of food are sold, shall be *prima facie* evidence of the violation of the provisions of this ordinance.

SEC. 2. If any person shall sell, expose or offer for sale for food any article, thing or merchandise contrary to the provisions of the first section of this ordinance, such person shall be arrested and brought before the Mayor of said city, and if, upon a hearing, the Mayor shall adjudge such person to be guilty of said offence, he shall impose upon such offender a fine not exceeding the sum of one hundred dollars, and shall adjudge the property so unlawfully exposed for sale to be forfeited to the City of Pittsburgh, and to be sold or otherwise disposed of by the Inspector of Meats.

SEC. 3. That at the first meeting of the Councils after the passage and publication of this ordinance, and annually thereafter at the time when their other officers are elected, it shall be the duty of the Councils, in joint session, to elect a suitable person as Inspector of Meats. It shall be the duty of said Inspector of Meats to strictly enforce all the provisions of this ordinance; to arrest all offenders and make complaint against them before the Mayor; to seize all articles and merchandise sold, exposed or offered for sale contrary to this ordinance, and dispose of the same in accordance with the judgment given by the Mayor upon the hearing of each case; and he shall keep a correct account of all sales and dispositions made as aforesaid, and make report thereof quarterly to Councils.

SEC. 4. All moneys made by the sales of articles and merchandise as aforesaid, after defraying the necessary expenses incident to the proceedings and the salary of said Inspector of Meats shall be appropriated to the "Poor Fund" of the city.

SEC. 5. The Inspector of Meats, before entering upon the duties of his office, shall take and subscribe before the Mayor an oath or affirmation that he will faithfully and honestly perform the duties imposed on him by this ordinance, and give bond, to be approved by the Finance Committee, in the sum of $1,000 with two sufficient sureties, conditioned that he will faithfully perform all the duties of his said office, and account for all property and money which shall come into his hands or control.

SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of the Police of the city, under the direction of the Mayor, to aid the Inspector of Meats in the enforcement of the provisions of this ordinance; and it shall be the duty of the Inspector of Meats to enter in and upon the premises of all persons and into all markets and places where articles and merchandise are exposed or sold for food, and make examinations and inspections of such articles and merchandise; and any person who shall impede, interrupt or resist said officer in the performance of his duties shall, upon conviction thereof before the Mayor, be adjudged to pay a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

SEC. 7. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 11th day of February, A. D. 1868.

JAMES McAULEY,

President of Select Council.

Attest: E. S. MORROW,

Clerk of Select Council.

W. A. TOMLINSON,

President of Common Council.

Attest: HUGH McMASTER,

Clerk of Common Council.

Approved this 20th day of February, A. D. 1868.

fe24. JAMES BLACKMORE, Mayor.

AN ORDINANCE for the distribution of the

APPROPRIATION TO THE FIRE DEPARTMENT

FOR THE YEAR 1868.

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That of the money heretofore appropriated by Councils to Fire Engines and Hose, the sum of Three Thousand ($3,000) Dollars shall be and is hereby set apart and shall be paid to each of the following named Steam Fire Engine Companies, to wit: Vigilant, Neptune, Niagara, Eagle, Allegheny, Duquesne and Relief; and that of the same appropriation the sum of One Thousand ($1,000) Dollars shall be set apart and paid to the Independence Hose Company.

SEC. 2. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed, so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 11th day of February, A. D. 1868.

JAMES McAULEY,

President of Select Council.

Attest: E. S. MORROW,

Clerk of Select Council.

W. A. TOMLINSON,

President of Common Council.

Attest: HUGH McMASTER,

Clerk of Common Council.

Approved this 20th day of February, A. D. 1868.

fe24: JAMES BLACKMORE, Mayor.

CONFECTIONERIES &c.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CELEBRATIONS, PICNICS, DINNER PARTIES, &c., furnished with the best ICE CREAM, CONFECTIONARIES, CAKES, FRUITS, &c. At the lowest price and on the shortest notice, by

JULIUS RICHTER

No. 16 DIAMOND, Allegheny.

fe28:m5

HENRY W. HORBACH,

Confectionery and Bakery,

No. 200 SMITHFIELD STREET,

Between Seventh and Liberty.

LADIES' OYSTER SALOON attached.

GEORGE BEAVEN,

CANDY MANUFACTURER,

And dealer in Foreign and American FRUITS, PICKLES, NUTS, &c.,

118 FEDERAL STREET, second door from the First National Bank, Allegheny City.

The Pittsburgh Gazette

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

THE COURTS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

MONDAY, February 24.—In the bankruptcy branch the following business was transacted:

A discontinuance was allowed in the matter of the application of Messrs. J. B. & R. G. Morrison.

Petitions for final discharge were presented by Josiah B. Dodson and Samuel B. Seibert, and the Court made the usual order in such cases.

Elisha C. Barton was awarded a final discharge and a certificate to that effect awarded.

The following criminal cases were continued on motion of the District Attorney: U. S. vs. Miles Mellott, indicted on two charges for carrying on business without license; U. S. vs. John Wright, James Wright, and John W. O'Brien, indicted for illicit distilling; U. S. vs. Henry Ralston, of Butler county, indicted for illicit distilling.

There being no cases ready for trial, Court adjourned till to-day.

District Court—Judge Hampton.

MONDAY, Feb. 24.—The case of James Boughs and John Wallset ux. vs. Mary O'Neal, Joseph McCabe and Jacob Hodil occupied the entire session, without being concluded. It is an action in ejectment for a house and lot in East Liberty.

The jury in the case of Daily vs. Riley, tried last week, returned a verdict for plaintiff for $88 56.

The application of Joseph R. Mitchell for a preliminary injunction restraining G. R. Mitchell from disposing of certain stock and farming land, came up for a hearing, by a previous appointment. The petitioner, in his bill of complaint, averred that he and respondent were in partnership in the farming business in Robinson township, and that the respondent was business manager. It was also averred that respondent had disposed of stock and produce to a considerable amount, without paying over to petitioner the one-half of proceeds to which he was legally entitled, and that he was at present disposing of partnership property. The Court refused to grant the application for a preliminary injunction, and the case was dismissed.

Following is the list for Tuesday:

58. John B. Snead vs. T. P. Kahle.
115. J. G. Davis vs. J. T. Sabita.
116. J. G. Davis vs. H. Schnellbaugh.
117. Wier & Steel vs. Moore & Wilson.
121. John H. Page vs. John Heath.
84. Sheriff Cluley vs. Lockhart, Frew & Co.
47. James Smith vs. P., C. & C. R. R. Co.
138. S. J. Grant vs. P., Ft. W. & C. R. R. Co.

Common Pleas—Judge Stowe

MONDAY, Feb. 24.—The only case taken up was that of John Anderson and Samuel Bell vs. Wm. Pickersgill & Co., feigned issue with defendants, as execution creditors of Clark & Bell, late livery stable keepers at Mansfield, to test the ownership of property seized by the Sheriff. On trial.

Following is the trial list for Tuesday:

24. Fort Pitt Coal Co. vs. Kisling.
143. Kisling vs. Sharp and Fort Pitt Coal Co.
153. Long vs. Brown.
43. Boot vs. Kramer.
44. Oberinger vs. Kramer.
45. Boot vs. Kramer.
57. Shinn vs. Rowand.
61. Gering vs. Fayette Oil Co.
63. Atkinson vs. 3d and 10th Wards, city.
64. Stevenson vs. Gray et al.
65. Snodgrass vs. Gamble et al.

Missionary Anniversary.

The anniversary of the Ladies' Home Missionary Society of Pittsburgh took place on Sunday afternoon at Christ M. E. Church. The attendance was unusually large, and much interest prevailed throughout the exercises. The services were opened with singing and prayer, by Rev. E. B. Griffen, of South Pittsburgh, after which the President of the meeting, Rev. W. H. Locke, of Liberty street M. E. church, made some brief opening remarks, stating the object of the society, and the results which had been accomplished during the present year.

Rev. Warner Long, city missionary under the auspices of the Society read a report of his work during the year. The report opened with a reference to the want of suitable mission chapels, to concentrate the work and render it more effective. In consequence of the lack of such places, the missionary has devoted most of his time in promoting the various Mission Sabbath Schools at different points. These schools have been so managed, that they have been nearly self-sustaining, only two hundred dollars having been contributed from other sources. During the pleasant weather of last season the missionary preached to large and attentive congregations on the public common. Considerable time has been devoted by Mr. Long also to visiting the poor and administering to their wants, as far as possible. The following summary, embodied in the report, shows some of the features of the missionary's labors: Number of missionary visits 2,071; religious meetings 134; tracts distributed—pages 22,994; miles traveled on foot 646; by street cars 1,480; Sunday Schools 6, with an average attendance of 630. Report closes congratulating the Society on the success of the past year and encouraging prospects in the future.

Rev D. L. F. Morgan, Pastor of Christ Church, delivered a brief address of much interest and one well adapted to the occasion. Rev. McKendree Reilley, of the East Baltimore Conference, formerly Pastor of Christ Church, followed with an address of some length, replete with thought, and interspersed with telling incidents. The musical exercises under Prof. G. M. Alexander, leader of the choir of that church, rendered the occasion more interesting. The singing of the gifted Miss Cora Brown, of the Pittsburgh Female College, elicited many ecomiums of praise. Exercise closed with a choice *morceau* by the choir, ending with the long metre doxology and benediction by Rev. M. B. Pugh, City Missionary of the Young Men's Christian Association of this city.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were left at the Recorder's Office, February 22, 1868:

William Bell to John G. Beatty, Feb. 20, 1868, lot on Carroll street, Second ward, Allegheny, 20 by 100 feet	$900
Elizabeth F. Denny to Harmer D. Reymer, February 20, 1868, lot on Western avenue, Second ward, Allegheny, 23 by 120 feet, being lot No 16 in block 2	$2,800
Robert Cheesman to Joseph F. McKee, November 12, 1866, lot in Stewartstown, on Cherry street, 29 by 96 ft.	$300
Christopher Feldheim to Geo. Mueller, September 13, 1867, lot on Carpenter alley, Duquesne borough, 20 feet front	$800
Joseph Gazzam, trustee, to Catharine Coyle, October 26, 1867, lot No. 307 in Gazzam's plan of lots in Pitt township, 25 by 50 feet	$150
T. M. Wilson to John Fink, March 13, 1867, tract of land in Versailles township, containing 4 acres.	$400
Francis G. Walker to Jane Nicholson, February 18, 1868, lot No. 81 on Rebecca street, First ward, Alllegheny, 20 by 80 feet	$1,800
J. P. Fleming to F. G. Walker, April 21, 1866, the above described lot	$500
Margaret Noble to the Western Penna. Railroad, December 3, 1867, right of way through Indiana township	$150

Serious Accident.

We learned yesterday of a serious accident which occurred Sunday, the 16th instant, by which C. Snively, Esq., and his wife each had an arm broken. Mr. S., who resides in Penn township, on the morning mentioned started with his wife in a two horse buggy to the Baptist church in the vicinity of his residence, and in going down the hill the horses took fright and ran away, throwing them both out with such force as to break Mr. S's left arm between the elbow and wrist, and Mrs. S's right arm above the elbow. They were discovered shortly after the accident by some of their neighbors, who kindly removed them to their home, where they are under the care of Dr. Snively, recovering as rapidly as possible.

False Pretence.—H. J. Ehlers made information before Alderman Mullin, against Charles Laughlin, charging him with false pretence. It is alleged that the defendant purchased a cooking stove of the prosecutor, for which he was to pay $7.80, representing that he had money in the bank. He was allowed to take the stove upon this representation, and afterwards refused to pay for it. He was arrested, and the matter was settled by payment of the bill and costs by the defendant.

A Wife Beaten.—Margaret Denning made information before Alderman Mullen of the Fourth ward, Allegheny, yesterday, charging her husband, John Denning, with assault and battery. She alleges that he struck her several times with his clenched fist, and threw a butcher knife at her. He was arrested and held to bail for his appearance at court.

The Sharpsburg Outrage.—Wilson McCleary, a resident of Sharpsburg, who was arrested a few days since, charged with having outraged a young girl named Johnson, had a hearing before Justice Comstock, Saturday evening, when he was held to bail for his appearance at Court.

False Teeth.—A fine set of artificial teeth was found in the waiting room of the Union Depot, Saturday evening. They are now in the possession of officer Rook, and will be delivered to the owner when called for.

Coming.—Charles Ockford, the young man who accomplished the feat of skating for sixty consecutive hours in Detroit, left for this city on Saturday, when he contemplates a repetition of his achievement.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

The East Liberty Robbery—Perpetrators Arrested—Goods Recovered.

We published in yesterday's *Gazette* an account of the robbery of C. T. Stewart's shoe store, in East Liberty, on Thursday night, in which we stated that six persons, whose names were given, had been arrested on suspicion. Chief Green, who had the case in hand, has evinced remarkable skill as a detective, as he not only secured the parties who committed the robbery, but has also succeeded in recovering the stolen goods, under circumstances which fasten the guilt upon the parties arrested beyond a question, and at the same time bring two other worthies to justice as receivers of stolen goods. Faulkner and Ferguson were arrested yesterday morning, a part of the stolen goods found upon their persons, and Mr. Stewart, having been sent for, came and identified them. It was then ascertained from one of the party that goods were concealed at a "Crib" on Elm and Washington street, occupied by Dan McGarry and Hugh Donnelly. A search warrant was issued and yesterday afternoon the officers proceeded to the house, arrested the proprietors, and after considerable search found four bundles filled with shoes and other articles of merchandise which had been taken from Mr. Stewart's store. The goods were removed to the Mayor's office, and Chief Green made information charging Edward Dawson, James O'Connell, John Birdsell, Stepler Coninay, Frederick Faulkner and John Furguson with house breaking and larceny, and against McGarry and Donnelly for receiving stolen goods. They will have a hearing to-day.

The arrest of this party is a very commendable piece of work, and their conviction will not only rid the city of them but will have a tendency to drive others of their "profession" to a safer field of operation. The job was a good one, and Chief Green is entitled to all the credit to be derived from it, as it was "worked up" under his especial supervision, and most of the work done by himself.

Killed on the Railroad.

Mr. McDonald, a brakeman on a shifting train at the outer depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was killed instantly, about four o'clock, yesterday evening, while in the discharge of his duties. The engine with which he was engaged was shifting freight cars, and while passing from one car to another, while in motion, he lost his footing and fell between the cars, the wheels of one car passing over his neck and severing his head from his body. His relatives were notified of the accident and his father-in-law, Mr. Best, who resides in Manchester, took charge of the remains and had them removed to his residence, where an inquest will be held to-day. The deceased leaves a wife and two children who we are informed were dependent upon his labor for their support.

—Since the above was in type we have learned the following: Philip McDonald was the name of the deceased, and he resided at Mahoning on the Allegheny Valley Railroad. The accident occurred at 2 P. M. Coroner Clawson held an inquest and the jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

A Distressing Affair.

A case of a very distressing character was brought to our notice yesterday, which will afford an opportunity for the philanthropists of the city to relieve to some extent the wants of a destitute family. In yesterday's GAZETTE, in our report of Saturday's Court proceedings, we noticed the sentence of Edward Quinn, who was tried and convicted on three indictments, and sentenced in the three cases to pay costs of prosecution, fines amounting to about $200, and to undergo an imprisonment in the county jail for thirty days. The sentences were doubtless just, as he had knowingly violated the law, and deserved to pay the penalty for so doing. But the matter does not end here. It appears that he has a wife and six small children who are dependent upon him for support, and yesterday the mother of the children was arrested and committed to jail on a bail-piece, she having been indicted for assault and battery. Consequently, the poor little children, the eldest of which is but ten years, are thrown upon the cold charities of a heartless world. The laws, being as a matter of necessity framed for general application, in many instances, when applied to particular cases, seem hard and oppressive.

Fatal Accident—Coroner's Inquest.

An accident of a very distressing character occurred yesterday which resulted in the death of an old and respected citizen of Allegheny city, Mr. Joseph Justice. About two o'clock yesterday afternoon, Mr. Justice, while walking along the side of Seminary Hill, slipped and fell over an embankment, a distance of fifteen feet, fracturing his skull and inflicting other injuries, causing his death in a few hours afterward. Coroner Clawson was notified and held an inquest upon the body, when the jury rendered a verdict of accidental death, in accordance with the facts. The deceased was sixty-one years of age, and leaves a wife and five children.

Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—The Opera House was crowded last night, at the opening of the Japanese engagement, notwithstanding the inclement weather. All appear anxious to witness the marvellous feats of this truly wonderful company.

MASONIC HALL.—Logrenia, the unapproachable necromancer, continues to draw large audiences to Masonic Hall, to witness his strange doings.

THE RINK.—To-night the last grand masquerade of the season comes off at the Rink.

Still Continues.—The special sale of fine and fashionable jewelry at the well known jewelry store of Reineman, Meyrau & Siedle, No. 29 Fifth street, still continues, and the firm are offering such bargains in good goods as have seldom or never prevailed here. The stock is all new and desirable, having been purchased for the opening of the magnificent new store which our readers will remember was damaged by fire, and as the firm are anxious to close out, the bargains alluded to are offered.

The fluctuation in the markets and exciting events at the National Capital have made no change in the special bargains offered in dry goods, house keeping goods, shawls, ticking, &c., &c., at the fashionable headquarters of Bates & Bell's, No. 21 Fifth street. Ladies will find, by paying this establishment a visit, that they can purchase to decided advantage, and are offered rare selections in patterns, qualities and styles.

Surety of the Peace.—John Wilbert made information before Justice Barker, of South Pittsburgh, yesterday, against Henry Kress, for surety of the peace. The parties got into a difficulty at Mansfield, when, as the prosecutor alleges, the defendant threatened to whip him. Kress was arrested and held in three hundred dollars bail for his appearance at Court, in default of which he was committed to jail.

Assault and Battery.—Malinda Gillson yesterday made information before Alderman Taylor against Thomas McCaffrey charging him with assault and battery. Mrs. Gillson resides in the Fifth Ward, and she alleges that the defendant came to her residence on Sunday evening, and when she ordered him to leave he took the poker and struck her on the arm. McCaffrey was arrested and held for his appearance at Court.

Death of an Esteemed Citizen.—George S. Anschutz, Esq., one of our oldest and most respected fellow citizens, and formerly a popular Steamboat Captain on the Ohio river, departed this life, at his residence on Caldwell street, last night. He was universally known and esteemed in this city as a gentleman of culture and refinement, and his death will be deeply regretted by all who enjoyed his acquaintance.

Taken Over.—Sheriff Reed, of Westmoreland county, yesterday arrived in this city, having in charge Samuel Hull, convicted of the murder of conductor C. H. Parker, and sentenced to eight years, and James Brown, convicted of larceny, and sentenced to eighteen months in the Western Penitentiary, whom he escorted to that institution.

Malicious Mischief.—Christ Weaver made information before Alderman Thomas, charging John Wagner with malicious mischief. It is alleged by the prosecution that the defendant broke his windows and door steps. A warrant was issued, the defendant arrested and held to bail for a further hearing.

Slippery.—The streets and sidewalks are almost impassible for pedestrians, in consequence of the recent rain and sleet. "Heavy falls" are as common as water falls, and while dry goods have a decided downward tendency, shoe leather is continually on the rise. Business men on the street are all anticipating a "crack."

City Councils.—An adjourned meeting of City Councils will be held at two o'clock, P. M. to-day, when the reports of the Controller, Clerk of Markets, Wharfmasters, and other public officers will be presented. The GAZETTE of to-morrow will contain a full and complete report of Council proceedings.

Gross Proceedings.—John Lang made information before Alderman Mullen, charging Leopold Gross with assault and battery. He alleges that the defendant struck him on the forehead with his fist three times, knocking him down, and then kicked him. A warrant was issued for Gross.

Released.—Stephen Williams, who was tried and convicted on an indictment for fornication and bastardy, and committed to jail in November last until he should comply with the sentence of the Court, was yesterday released under the insolvent laws.

A Dangerous Man

We notify the public that a person residing in Brooklyn, N.Y., is practicing a dangerous innovation, and if steps are not taken to stop his career, it will overthrow time honored principles and institutions. We refer to Dr. Wolcott, who has an office at No. 170 Chatham square, N.Y., 622 Arch street, Philadelphia, 39 Winter street, Boston, 184 Vine street, Cincinnati, Ohio, and the probability is that he will have a firm footing established in all the principal cities in the United States and elsewhere. At all of the above places he removes physical pain of any name or nature, free of cost for everybody, with a liquid preparation he calls Pain Paint, applied to the surface of the limbs or body with a brush. Although the remedy appears to be harmless as water, certainly leaves no stain, and people who have had an application say that the sensation produced is delightful, and invigorates them wonderfully, allaying every manner of pain or inflammation instantly; and although it breaks up violent fevers in a few minutes, yet the system he adopts is most damaging to all manufacturer of Pills, Liniments, and various others preparations which were formerly used for the same purpose. But he supersedes and condemns all these old-established remedies, and insists that Pain Paint stops the pain instantly, and does not cause more pain by its use. His method of curing all who come, free of cost, brings to each of his different offices large crowds of people, who after an application of Pain Paint go and tell all their friends and neighbors, and this, of course, brings more and more patients; and thus does great damage to the regular profession. Patients leave their physicians and go to Dr. Wolcott's office, or rush to the nearest drug store and purchase a bottle of Pain Paint, instead of Pills or other Liniments. Druggists admit that they sell twenty bottles of Wolcott's Pain Paint to one bottle or box of any other remedy. Times are now dull, and it is very trying to sit down and quietly submit to a man so dangerous to all manufacturers of patent remedies and to the vast army of physicians.

We propose, therefore, to have printed in all newspapers having a wide circulation that Wolcott's Pain Paint will kill everybody who buys it. Self-defence is the first law of nature; and although the free system of curing everybody, adopted by Dr. Wolcott, may be of the greatest good to the masses, yet it is death to us who manufacture Pills and Liniments. Hoping a response may be unanimous for calling a meeting to raise funds to carry out the project and crush Pain Paint, our motto shall be, "Revenge Rule Rivals."

RAMPAGE & Co, N. Y.

The New Game Law.

MESSRS. EDITORS GAZETTE: In your issue of the 15th, under the head of bills passed finally in the Legislature, is the following, viz: "Prohibiting the hunting of game in Findlay, Robinson and Scott Townships, Allegheny county." What does this mean? What right have the Legislature to pass such a bill, prohibiting the farmers from protecting their corn fields from the ravages of the squirrels, and their orchards from being destroyed by the rabbits? There were more than twenty acres of corn destroyed in Findlay township last year by the squirrels, and judging from their number now, there will be double as much destroyed in the coming season. And now, since the farmers are prevented from killing these pests of creation, the way is open for them to multiply and to fill the land, at the same time destroying acres of corn. What possible good can come from preserving the game I cannot conceive, neither is it possible for any one to say. The people of Findlay township demand the repeal of this unrighteous law, which surely does not belong to this age of free government, but the days of semi-barbarism and feudal despotism.

A CITIZEN OF FINDLAY TOWNSHIP.

The exciting news from Washington has caused gold to dance midway between forties and fifties, and has likewise advanced and stiffened the quotations in the markets, but it has not affected the very low prices at which Messrs. Horne & Co., Nos. 77 and 79 Market street, hold their immense stock of seasonable trimmings, notions, variety and millinery goods. The clearance sale to make room for a stock of new spring goods, still continues to crowd the extensive wholesale and retail salesrooms with purchasers who are shrewd enough to avail themselves of the rare opportunities presented for obtaining bargains. The stock is large and varied, and having been but recently purchased, embraces all the latest styles and novelties in trimmings, embroideries, laces, general furnishing and fancy goods. The line of bonnet frames, silks, ribbons, flowers, &c., is very complete, and is offered, as are all the goods in the establishment, at prices much below those prevailing in the most extensive jobbing houses of the east.

Mr. Editor:—The Philadelphia *North American and United States Gazette*, of the 19th inst., copies from the Continental *Gazette*, the new American paper published in Paris, a letter from General Washington to Count de Rochambeau, which it says was never published before. This is a mistake. The letter is the one dated Newburgh, December 14th, 1782. On referring to Sparks' Washington, Vol. VIII, page 352, you will find the letter now published—the only difference being some slight errors in copying. In the letter as published by the *Continental* the word "*Adieu*," which precedes the last paragraph in Sparks, is omitted.

Allegheny, Feb. 24th, 1868. I. C.

Election of Officers.—The Coal Men's Trust Company, one of the most flourishing and best managed banking institutions of the city, yesterday elected the following Board of Directors: A. J. Baker, President, W. A. Herron, W. J. Patterson, Thomas Farrow, J. D. Johnson, A. J. Hagan, J. D. Fackiner, Chas. Schleifer, W. R. Boggs, John Gast.

Committed.—James Barret, charged on oath of Mary Barret, his wife, with assault and battery, before Alderman Donaldson, was by that magistrate committed in default of the required bail for his appearance at Court.

CITY ITEMS.

In order to close out the really elegant fresh stock of trimmings, notions, laces, furnishing and fancy goods, at the popular retail house of W. W. Moorhead, No. 81 Market street, prices have been materially reduced and bargains are offered. We earnestly urge our lady friends and all others to favor this first-class establishment with a purchasing visit, and thus be made acquainted with the rare advantages afforded its patrons in selection and quality of goods and reasonable prices. Gentlemen will find a magnificent assortment of furnishing goods suitable for the season, and embracing all the latest styles and novelties.

Boots Shoes and Gaiters.—Of the very latest style, can always be had at Mr. Robb's, 89 Market street. He keeps a splendid stock always on hand and sells at the lowest prices.

McBride & George, No. 164 Federal street, Allegheny, the extensive and enterprising wholesale and retail grocers, have just received a fresh invoice of choice family groceries, flour and produce, which they offer their patrons at the lowest market prices. For any and everything in their line favor this house with a call, as you can purchase no where else to better advantage.

Dry Goods at Wholesale.—We are offering full lines of bleached and brown Muslins, Prints, Ticks, Ginghams, and other staple goods, making the largest stock in the West at Eastern prices.

J. W. BARKER & Co.,
No. 59 Market street.

Holtzheimer, at the popular Continental Dining Saloon, Fifth street, next door to the Postoffice, has the reputation of keeping on hand the rarest viands of the season, and of serving up meals in the best style of art. Give him a call and judge for yourselves.

A fresh invoice of choice teas has just been opened at the old established tea mart of Joseph A. Robinson, No. 20 Fifth street. Housekeepers are assured that at this sterling old establishment nothing but the purest teas, coffees, groceries and spices are kept. The prices are very reasonable.

Everybody knows that at Holtzheimer's popular Continental Dining Rooms, Fifth street, next door to the Postoffice, a most delicious meal can be obtained at any hour at a very reasonable price. Give him a call and depend upon it you will be pleased.

Persons contemplating making gas or water improvements in residences, store rooms or warehouses are reminded that T. T. Ewens, No. 165 Wood street, attends to all such work in the most skillful manner and at very reasonable prices.

Steam Fitting in all its branches and details is attended to at the shortest notice and at most reasonable prices, by T. T. Ewens, practical plumber, gas and steam fitter, No. 165 Wood street. Orders from the country solicited.

The Place to get a square meal, which you will enjoy, is at Holtzheimer's Continental Saloon, Fifth street, next door to the Postoffice. His prices are very reasonable.

Boots, Shoes and Gaiters.—Of the very latest style, can always be had at Mr. Robb's, 89 Market street. He keeps a splendid stock always on hand and sells at the lowest prices.

The advance in gold has caused no change in the price of teas and coffees, spices and groceries, at the old established tea mart of Joseph A. Robinson, No. 20 Fifth street.

Ladies are directed to the fresh stock of groceries, teas, coffees and spices just opened at the old established tea mart of Joseph A. Robinson, No. 20 Fifth street. No where else can purchases be made to better advantage.

PH. R. MERTZ,
BANKER AND BROKER,
118 Wood St., near corner of Fifth.
Government Securities
Gold, Silver,
And Coupons,
Bought and sold on liberal terms. Drafts sold on all the principal cities of Europe.

CONVERSION OF 7-30'S.
We are now prepared to convert the SECOND and THIRD SERIES of
SEVEN-THIRTIES
INTO THE
New 1867 5-20 Gold Coupon Bonds.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
Dealers in Government Securities,
Corner Fourth & Wood Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, February 24, 1868.

Gold before the board was 143¼, afterwards declining to 143⅛, advancing to 143⅜, and closed weak and dull at 142¼. There was great excitement in the gold room and opinions very much divided as to the tendency of the market.

Government bonds were very dull to-day and lower; the decline through the entire list was about ¼ per cent.; 62's remained steady at last week's quotations. Unless Congress will pass a law sanctioning a further issue of currency, governments will decline. The confidence in the integrity of the government will be shaken at home as well as abroad, and it is more likely that people will direct their attention to some more safe and tangible property as a basis for the investment of their savings.

The stock market is lower and very weak, not so much from the effects of the impeachment question as from the reckless manner in which Railroad property has been managed by parties who were entrusted with the care and management of it for the benefit of the stockholders, but succeeded to make money only for themselves.

Business, though dull to-day, on account of the weather is slightly improving. The rise in cotton and oil, our staple articles, gives a new stimulus to trade and diminishes the [illegible] ance of trade against us.

Money is less stringent, but difficult to obtain on anything but first-class securities. The offerings of miscellaneous stocks is increasing daily, even by parties who are supposed to be at ease. Best endorsed paper is offered at 8 per cent. per month, and single names command 12 to 15.

Closing New York quotations, received by Ph. R. Mertz, are as follows:

Gold, 142¼; 1881's, 111¾; 5-20s, 1862, 111¼; 1864, 108¾; 1865, 109⅜; Consols, 107⅝; 10-40s, 105¼; 7-30s, 107⅛.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R.	93
Merchants Union Express	30
Western Union Telegraph	33¼
Erie R. R.	67⅝
Pittsburgh Fort Wayne & Chicago R. R.	99½
Northwestern Railroad—common	59⅞
Northwestern—preferred	72⅞
New York Central	117⅛
Ohio and Mississippi Certificates	29⅝
Michigan Southern	90⅞
Corydon	[illegible]
Quartz Hill	1 30
Quicksilver	22¼

The following statement exhibits the business of the Pittsburgh Clearing House, for the week ending Saturday, February 21st:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Feb. 17	$325,5?3 07	$51,474 26
" 18	353,512 97	73,400 15
" 19	335,305 49	70,544 04
" 20	330,052 64	68,272 78
" 21	264,472 90	41,536 20
Totals	$1,644,737 33	$280,784 91

—Accounts from oil regions indicate that the production this year will be fully equal to the average increase of supply for several years past. In the counties of Warren, Venango, and Crawford, which constitute the great petroleum fountain of Pennsylvania and the world, the supply so far is in excess of former years at this season. The cold always affects the supply, as the wells are more easily worked in warm than in cold weather. But notwithstanding the drawback of an unusually severe and protracted winter, the daily production has averaged 11,000 barrels. The average for 1867 was 9,000 barrels a day, though the actual amount was larger towards the close of the year. With the approach of warm weather it is expected that an increased supply will be obtained. The oil regions now presents all the appearances of an established industry. In some particular districts the supply is decreasing. In Pithole only about one-tenth of the large supply of 1865 is obtained, and in Tideout the production is falling off. But as the supply diminishes in certain localities, other places are found which maintain the average increase. In many cases abandoned wells have been worked with profit.

The total exports of petroleum, including naptha, since 1862, from New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, are as follows: 1862, 272,191 barrels; 1863, 706,269 barrels; 1864, 726,624 barrels; 1865, 745,138 barrels; 1866, 1,655,751 barrels; 1867, 1,676,300 barrels.

The total stock of refined petroleum on hand in the United States, January 1, 1868, is

	Barrels.
Estimated at	500,000
In foreign ports	600,000
Total	1,100,000

The amount on hand at the corresponding period in

	Barrels.
1867 was (estimated)	750,000
Production in 1867 (refined)	2,246,000
Consumption for 1867	1,806,000

As the exports in 1867 amounted to 1,677,300 barrels, it will be seen that the foreign market largely excels the home consumption.

—The Chicago *Republican*, of Saturday, says: The report to-day that the First National Bank of Keokuk had failed, caused a slight flutter in monetary circles; but on inquiry we find that while a large amount of business is transacted between this city and Keokuk, the bills mostly come via St. Louis, so that there can be few, if any, losses incurred in this city. Only one bank in the city had any connection with this Keokuk institution; and that was only an exchange account, there can be little or no loss sustained. Of course, the securities of the bank in question will be more than ample to meet the demands of the bill-holders, and the public generally will sustain no loss. As we have no particulars with regard to the failure, further comments at present are unnecessary.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, February 24, 1868.

CRUDE—The market continues firm and somewhat excited, and while there is no quotable change in prices, the tendency is still upward. Spot oil is in light supply and in demand, and we heard of offers to buy at 8¼@8½c, with no response on the part of sellers. We can report a sale of 1000 bbls each, for May and June, at 9c; and 1000—on Saturday evening—at 9c, for June. All the year, buyer's option, may be quoted at 11@12c—the last sale reported was at 11c, but we do not believe that a seller could now be found at that figure. Oil City telegrams report considerable excitement, and $2 is given as the ruling quotation. How long the market will continue in its present excited and unsettled condition, it is difficult to conjecture, as there are so many contingencies, and this, of course, will have a tendency somewhat to restrict business and retard operations.

REFINED—The market for bonded oil opened up firm and considerably excited this morning, but in the afternoon, in consequence of a decline in gold the feeling was a little tame, and the demand both for present and future delivery was reported less active. We can report sales of 1500 bbls for first half of March at 25¼c; 2000 for same delivery at 25½c; 1000 for same delivery at 25¼c; 500 for first half of June at 26¼c, and 500 for first half of May at 26c. It was also reported that there had been a sale of a "line," running from April to August, commencing at 26c for April, but we cannot vouch for its correctness. We are cognizant of an offer to buy all the year, buyer's option, at 31c, and an offer to sell at 32c. There were no sales of spot oil, in the absence of which, we quote nominally at 24@24½c.

OIL SHIPPED EAST BY A. V. R. R.
Nat. Ref. Co., 401 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

OIL SHIPMENTS FROM DUQUESNE DEPOT.
Union Ref. Co. 167 bbls refined to W. P. Logan & Bro., Philadelphia.
Kirkpatrick & Co., 115 do do to W. P. Logan, Philadelphia.
McKenna & Rogers, 35 do benzole, Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Chicago Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, February 24.—Flour; there is a better inquiry, and holders are firm, with sales of spring extras at prices ranging from $9 to $10,75. Wheat; the market opened firm for No. 2, with sales at $1,99¼@1,99½, advanced to $2,01, and closed weak with sellers at $1,99½, and sales of No. 1 were made at $2,03. Corn opened firm and active, and sales were made at 79¼@80c for new; declined to 78¼@78½c, and closed firm at 78⅞@79c, with sales of No. 1 at 83¼@83½c, and No. 2 at 79¼c. Oats; the market opened firmer and 1@1½c higher, with sales at 57@57½c, and closed at 56½@58c. Rye is more active and 2@3c higher, with sales at $1,58@1,60 for No. 1, and $1,56@1,58 for No. 2, the market closing firm. Barley; the market is nominal and there is nothing doing, but sales were made at $2,06@2,08 for No. 2, and $1,75@1,82 for rejected. Pork products are more active and higher, with sales of Mess Pork at $22,50@23,75 for country, and $23,75@24 for city packed. Middles are active and higher, with sales of Cumberland at 11c; short ribs, 11@12½c; rough sides are ¼c higher, and sales were made at 11¼c loose, and bellies at 11c loose. Sweet pickled hams sold at 14¼c; dry salted hams at 11c for loose; dry salted shoulders are ¼@½c higher, with sales at 9½c cash for loose, and 9¾@10c for future delivery. Dressed hogs are moderately active and 25c higher, with sales at $9,25@9,50 for light, and $9,35@10 for heavy, the market closing firm at $9,50@10 for good lots. Lard is firmer and ½c higher, with sales at 15@15¼c cash for prime steamed, and 15¾c for extra choice do. There was nothing done in the live stock market. The receipts for the past seventy-two hours were 11,948 barrels flour; 25,062 bushels wheat; 101,908 bushels corn; 19,359 bushels oats; 2,713 head of dressed, and 3,752 head of live hogs. Shipments—12,654 barrels flour; 3,850 bushels wheat; 24,324 bushels corn; 3,377 head of dressed, and 3,434 head of live hogs.

Milwaukee Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MILWAUKEE, February 24.—Flour quiet at $9,65 for extra city spring. Wheat unsettled; $2,00¼@2,02 for No 1; closing at inside figures. Corn dull and weak, at 78¼c. Rye unchanged at $1,48 for No 1. Dressed hogs, $9,10@9 60. Provisions held higher. Mess pork, $22,75. Receipts—1,900 bbls flour; 1,200 bush wheat. Shipments—4,000 bbls flour; 1,100 bush wheat.

JAMES DALZELL & SON,
69 and 70 Water Street,
LARD OIL MANUFACTURERS,
And dealers in CRUDE, LUBRICATING and CARBON OILS.
We warrant our No. 1 Lard Oil equal to the best Cincinnati, or other brands, and propose to sell as low as Cincinnati or Chicago rates.
Our No. 2 Lard is a Lubricator cannot be excelled.
Duck Grease Lubricating and standard brands of Carbon Oil constantly on hand.
Merchants and manufacturers will find it to their interest to give us a call before ordering Lard Oil from the West.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, February 24, 1868.

The inclement condition of the weather had a tendency to retard business to-day, which at best has been dull for some time past. In the general markets there are no new features worthy of special notice, while as a general thing, prices remain unchanged.

GRAIN—Winter Wheat is in demand; we now quote at $2,45@2,48 for Red, and $2,65@2,68 for White. Corn is in good supply and dull but unchanged; we continue to quote Ear and Shelled at 95c@$1, on wharf and track, and $1,05@1,10 in store. Barley is scarce and in demand, and Spring sells readily at $2. Oats quiet and unchanged; 64@65c on track, and 67@70c in store. Rye is firm at $1,40@1,45.

FLOUR—The market is quiet and dull but prices are unchanged. We continue to quote at $10,50@11,50 for Spring Wheat; $12@12,50 for Winter Wheat, and $14@15 for fancy brands. Rye Flour is still quoted at $8@8,25, and Buckwheat at $4,25@4,50.

PROVISIONS—Bacon is steady at 11@11½c for Shoulders; 13½@14½c for Ribbed and Clear Sides, and 17@17½c for Sugar Cured Hams. Lard, 15½@15¾c in tierces for kettle rendered, and 16c in kegs. Country Lard, 13½@14½c, in kegs, as to quality. Mess Pork, $24,50@25.

BUTTER—Prime to choice Roll is in good demand, and may now be quoted firm, but unchanged at 38@42c.

EGGS—Fresh packed at 30@32c.

CHEESE—Steady, with regular sales at Western Reserve at 15@16c, and Goshen 18@19c.

DRIED FRUIT—Is in good demand and firm but unchanged; sales of Peaches, halves and quarters, and Apples at 7@8c. Cherries [illegible] for pitted, and 40c for unpitted.

GREEN APPLES—Quiet and in good supply but unchanged; sales at $4@5,50 per bbl, as to quality.

POTATOES—Very dull; small sales at $1@1,10 per bushel, and $3@3,25 per bbl, as to quality.

HAY—Is selling from country wagons at $15@22 per ton, as to quality.

LARD OIL—Is firm and No. 1 is higher; we now quote No. 2, at 95c, and No. 1 at $1,20@$1,22.

ONIONS—Firm at $4 per bushel.

BEANS—Scarce and in fair local demand, with small sales at $4@4,50 per bushel.

HOMINY—Unchanged; sales to the trade at $6,25@6,50, and $6,75 in a retail way.

CRANBERRIES—Sales at $14@18.

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, February 24, 1868.

There was a light supply of Cattle on sale to-day, but owing to the unpleasant condition of the weather and an unusually light demand, the market was a little tame and devoid of that bouyancy which nearly always prevails when the offerings are light. The secret of this lies in the fact that prices are too much inflated, and while consumers have a good right to complain, both drovers and butchers growl bitterly, and with good reason, too, as the trade is in such a peculiar condition that neither of these classes of dealers are making any money, notwithstanding it takes nearly double the amount of capital to keep the business in motion. With hundreds, we might say thousands of laborers and mechanics out of employment, many families will have to buy very sparingly if not deny themselves altogether, and it is to these, as a general thing, that the butchers have to look for support; and this being the case, the demand for fresh meat must, of necessity, be very much restricted, and with a diminished demand for fresh meat, the demand for Cattle falls off proportionately; and what is true of this market is applicable to almost every market in the country, and we are in hopes that the great falling off in the demand will bring down prices to a point that will enable the poor to eat meat as well as those in better circumstances. Compared with last week, there is but little change in prices, some dealers thought that common and medium cattle sold a shade better, while good retailing cattle underwent no change. The following is a pretty full report of the sales:

Stakely & Bro sold 15 head of mixed Penna. stock at 4½ to 5½.

E. Katz & Co. report having sold 19 head mixed stock at 5½ to 8.

Shamberg & Hartman sold 17 head Washington county cattle at 5 to 7½; also, one pair of extra Washington Co. oxen to S. Shamberg—price not named.

L. Rothschild sold 16 at 6 to 7.

Myers & Neely report having sold 4 loads of Chicago cattle at 6 to 8½, and 1 load of Ohio at 7 to 8¼.

Greenwald & Kahn report having sold 5 car loads of Chicago cattle at 6 to 8¾.

Kraus & Haas 55 head of Chicago cattle at 6¾ to 8¼.

N. Carr sold 17 head for Dolan & Co. at 7¼ to 8¼, and 5 head Washington county stock at 6 to 6¾.

John Kerwin bought 4 head from Isaacs at 6¼; 5 head from "Long John" at 6 to 6½; 5 from another at 6. It was reported that John also bought a few bulls, more to keep his hand in than anything else.

Glass, Lafferty & Co. sold 70 head of mixed stock, on commission, at 4½ to 8½.

Hedges & Taylor sold 21 head for Castle at 7 to 8.

L. Shamberg 10 head at 7½ to 8¼.

Jas. McAllister had none on sale to-day; perhaps, he thinks that if he holds off for a week or two, the market will break down, and then we will have lower prices.

Dolan & Co. sold 16 prime Iowa cattle to A. Ackley, averaging 1350, at 8,80.

Hazlewood & Blackstock sold 21 head of Chicago cattle at 6½ to 8¼. The senior member of this firm went into a new speculation, and to his great surprise instead of it being a losing one, as he expected, he realized enough to buy a common suit of clothes—not to be sneezed at, that.

Martin & Herbst sold 15 head of commonish stock, at an average of 6c, and Coulter sold 5 bulls at 5.

SHEEP.

There was a very good supply of Sheep on sale this week, and with only a moderate demand, the market was a little tame, though prices, compared with last week, have undergone no quotable change. We quote at 3 to 8c, gross, and these may be regarded as the extremes of the market. The offerings, as a general thing, were mainly of an inferior quality, and while prime fat mutton Sheep sold readily at full prices, common and inferior moved very slowly.

Shaw & McCaslin report having sold 160 head Lawrence Co. Sheep at 5 to 6.

T. Bingham, 190 head at 3 to 6.

Stakely & Bro. had 160 head on sale; sold most of them at $2 50@3,50 per head.

Herbst & Co., 43 head at average of 6.

Maitland wholesaled one car load of commonish Sheep at 4¾.

Glass, Lafferty & Co. had 50 head; only partially sold.

HOGS.

There is only a moderate demand for this class of stock, which is owing to the extreme prices now prevailing, and as a general thing, butchers are not buying much over half the number they buy ordinarily for this season. We now quote at 8 to 10¼c, gross, for common to prime heavy averages, and these may be regarded as the extremes of the market.

Emerick & Co report having retailed about 400 head during the past week at 8 to 10.

Herbst & Co. had 38 and Coulter 94 head left over unsold, being unable to get their price.

Cincinnati Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CINCINNATI, February 24.—Flour in fair demand and the market firm; family $11@11,25; extra $10@10,75. Wheat held higher; No 1 red $2 50. Corn in fair demand at 82c for ear. Oats in better demand at the close with buyers at 66c, holders asking 67c. Rye in demand at $1,50 for extra. Barley dull and prices drooping; No 1 fall $2 25. Cotton dull and prices unsettled and nominal; middling offered at 22½@23c. Tobacco in good demand at full prices; sales 120 hhds. Provisions generally firmer and holders asking higher prices. The trouble at Washington, it is thought, will cause an important advance in gold, and a consequent advance in the prices of all articles, and for this cause there is great indifference about selling, and many dealers are not offering their stock. Mess Pork is held at $25, but no buyers at better than $24,50. Bulk Meats are held at 10@12c, but these rates are ½c above the views of buyers, and therefore there is not much done. Bacon is in light supply; held at 11½c, 13½c, 14½c and 14¾c for shoulders, sides, clear rib and clear sides, without sales. Sugar Cured Hams 16@17c. Plain Hams 14¾@15c—all canvassed and packed. Lard; none offered below 15½c to any extent, but no buyers at better than 15c. Butter steady at 34@42c for fresh western. Cheese dull at 14@14½c for Western Reserve, and 15@15½c for factory. Clover Seed dull $13@13,25; timothy dull at $2,40@2,50; nothing doing in flax. Apples scarce; prime $6@6 per bbl. Potatoes firm at $3,25@3,50. Hay in moderate demand at $13@15 per ton on arrival. Gold 142 buying, and 142¼ selling.

St. Louis Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST LOUIS, Feb. 24.—Tobacco, no sales reported. Cotton—buyers only offer 19c for middlings. Flour quiet and unchanged, with a limited demand; sales extra at $8,25@9,00, double extra $9,50, treble extra $11 75@12,60, choice to fancy do. $12,75@14 60. Wheat—more inquiry, but prices are unchanged; No. 1 spring $2,15, prime to choice winter $2,50@2 65. Corn very dull and declined to 81@87c. Oats dull and unchanged at 67@73c. Barley unchanged at $2,55@2,60 for fall. Rye steady and firm, at $1,70@1,75. Provisions excited and higher. Pork steady and firm at $24 50. Bacon active and higher; clear sides 14¾@14¼c, clear rib 13¾c, shoulders 10¾@11c. Sugar cured hams 16½@17c; sales clear sides, 20th of March, at 15c. Bulk meats higher; clear rib sides loose 12¼, and clear sides 13c, loose; shoulders on Illinois River, 9¾c. Lard advancing; sales keg at 16c, kettle and steam, up Illinois River, 14½@15½c. Whisky in better demand, at $2,12½@2,15 for highwines. Receipts—Flour, 900 bbls; Wheat, 400 sacks; Corn, 3,700 bush; Oats, 600 bush; Barley, 450 bush.

New Orleans Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW ORLEANS, February 24.—Cotton dull and depressed; middlings, 21½@22½c; sales 2,800 bales; receipts, 5,495 bales; exports, 3,575 bales. Sterling, 158@161½; New York Exchange ½ discount. Gold, 144@144. Sugar firm; common, 13½@14c; fair, 14¼@14¾c; prime to choice, 15½c. Molasses, 65@80c. Flour firm; superfine, $10; choice, $13.50. Pork; light supply, holders asking $26. Corn easy at 95c@$1,02½. Oats, 84@85c. Bacon higher; shoulders, 12½@13c; clear sides, 15½c. Lard, in tierces, 14½c@15½c; keg, 15¼c.

Toledo Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

TOLEDO, Feb. 24.—Receipts—Flour, 2,300 bbls; the market is quiet and firm. Wheat; 700 bu. and the market is firm and active; white Michigan, $2 85; amber, $2,56. Corn; Receipts, 16,000 bu; the market is active; at the opening sales were made at 88c; closing strong at 89c. Oats—receipts; 600 bu. market active and firm; sales at 64@65c. The receipts of Rye were 300 bu; Receipts of Barley: 200 bu; market quiet and firm. Sales of Clover seed at $7,45.

PITTSBURGH ROPE WORKS.
FULTON, BOLLMAN & CO.,
Manufacture the best
CORDAGE,
OAKUM,
AND
TWINES, in every variety.
Warehouse, 114 & 115 Water St.
Call or send for Circular.

RIVER NEWS.

The river was about a stand last evening with scant six feet in the channel. We expect to see seven or eight feet to-day, under the influence of yesterday's rain, and it would not be surprising if we should have a coal rise within the next day or two. The weather yesterday was awful, both over head and under foot, and out-door business, in consequence, was very much restricted.

The Armadillo, from New Orleans, is the only transient arrival we have to report. The Argosy, from Cincinnati, was due last night, and will doubtless be found in port this morning.

The J. N. McCullough got in from Parkersburg on Sunday night, but did not leave yesterday, her regular day, being apprehensive that the Allegheny ice might come out and catch her up some place between here and there.

We understand that the Bayard once more [illegible] repaired and repainted preparatory [illegible] Parkersburg [illegible] entering the Pittsburgh [illegible] Scott, which boat [illegible] trade in place of the Fountain, will make a trip to that [illegible] details in regard to [illegible].

We have no [illegible] Putnam, further than the staking of her way from St. Louis to the [illegible] that she sunk in eight feet of iron [illegible] further particulars will be received [illegible].

The Armenia and Glendale, both tip-top boats, are filling up steadily for St. Louis, and will soon be ready to take her departure. The Maggie Hays and Mary Davage and barges are next in turn.

The Columbia, Captain Geo. W. Reed, with Messrs. Russell and Splane in the office, will be ready to take her departure for Cincinnati and Louisville this evening or to-morrow morning.

The indications yesterday were highly favorable for an early break-up in the Allegheny River, and when it does give way, navigation will doubtless be suspended on the Ohio for a day or two until the ice runs out.

The Monongahela River packets are now making their trips with great regularity. The Peoples' Line, we understand, are only running one boat.

H. Robinson and J. Thacker, engineers of the Bertha, figure largely in the Memphis papers in a case of wife stealing. The long sensation article is headed "Adultery. A wife leaves her husband and takes up with an engineer. Her paramour arrested. Husband and wife reconciled. She elopes next day with the engineer. The engineers were from New Albany. They were discharged from the Bertha."

The Louisville *Courier* says that from the first introduction of steam on the western waters down to the present day there has not been a steamboat as complete and perfect as the Frank Pargoud. We find precisely the same language used by the *Courier* in regard to about twelve new steamers every year. She will run some time in the Ouachita, then between Memphis and New Orleans.

The transfer of portions of the steamers Virginia and Stonewall, at the apparent rate of $12,000 each, is not to be taken as a criterion of their value. The insurance, and probably correct, valuation of the Virginia, was $60,000 a few days ago, and that of the Stonewall, $65,000. They are little, if at all, over one year old, and are among the finest and best boats of their class ever built. Still, there is a depreciation in their value, as well as in that of all western river steamers during the past year. The steamers referred to were valued one year ago at $80,000.

A letter dated at Vicksburg, from an officer on the Wild Duck, gives the following particulars of an accident to that boat:

Saturday at 4 a. m., about 2 miles from here, on the opposite shore, the Wild Duck and barges, bound up, were victimized by a midnight craft, the Arizona, a small side-wheel boat. When coming around the point our pilot saw something coming, yet as no signals were visible until she opened her fire doors, he did not know whether it was a raft or a boat. He immediately signaled her for the larboard as we were coming around the point, and in our place. She answered it correctly, and was near her own place in the middle of the river. Her pilot hauled her around a short distance above us and pitched into our starboard barge, &c., cutting through her hull, breast hook, and making a hole big enough to put a hogshead. We immediately threw a tarpaulin over her head, and as we were so close to shore, her headway drove us against the bank. We threw up a speedy bulkhead, dumped it full of mud, and in two hours and a half was under way, barge stern foremost. We have repaired her, and this morning, at nine o'clock, the Duck and birds left again. Have entered protest here on the barge. The principal portion of her cargo is for your city, and no damage was done to it. Last night we found here a bulk ear corn boat, containing 8,000 bushels, sinking, in tow of the Magnolia, owned by Gubb & Foulk, of Aurora, and insured in Aurora insurance offices. We saved her with our syphons. We found her with 3 feet water on the dunnage, pumped her out, repaired damage, and left her with her cargo about one-third wet. The Duck left at 9 a. m. We have 800 tuns for Evansville, New Albany and Louisville; 500 tuns for Madison and Cincinnati.

The competition between the rival New Orleans and Vicksburg packets R. E. Lee and Gov. Allen, is getting warm. The Vicksburg *Times* of last Saturday says:

A singular suit was yesterday decided by Esquire Loewenberg, the facts as we heard them being as follows: A passenger going to the mouth of Red River stepped on board the Gov. Allen and inquired the fare to that place, together with the charges of certain boxes of household goods which he intended to take with him; the clerk replied that the passage and charge for the freight would amount to $60, which appeared to be entirely satisfactory. Subsequently he hied him to the R. E. Lee, and on relating the amount of plunder he desired to transplant, was told that he could be accommodated for $45. This was, of course, more satisfactory, and the gentleman was in the act of sending his goods from the wharfboat, where they were stored, to the Lee when an officer informed him that his traps had been attached by the steamer Gov. Allen, for the sum of $60; he replevied them, however, shipped on the Lee, and a few hours thereafter the case was decided by 'Squire Loewenberg in favor of the Allen. The defendant at once took an appeal.

The Tacony, which sunk in the Tennessee river, was raised last Friday, and arrived at Paducah on Saturday, where she will go on the ways.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R.R., February 24—[illegible] cars metal, Bryan & Caughey; 24 do do, Nimick & Co; 20 do do, Jas Wood, Son & Co; 1 do do, Totten & Co; 4 do do, Rees, Graff & Dull; 2 do do, John Moorhead; 2 cars staves, M P Adams & Bro; 5 bxs leaf tobacco, A Schaub; 190 bags barley, Z Wainwright; 15 cars metal, Shoenberger & Blair; 1 bbl molasses, 6 bbls dry peaches, Little, Baird & Patten; 47 sks rags, Pitts Paper Co; 13 do do, McCullough, Smith & Co; 80 do, Godfrey & Clark; 3 bbls tobacco, E Mezraw; 50 bbls cider, Kell & Kitchart; 3 kegs apple butter, W H Graff; 1 do do, Graff & Reiter; 7 bbls peas, J Knox; 8 cases white lead, T H Nevin & Co; 1 car oats, Jas Glenn; 28 sks do, Capt. D Stine; 30 bbls rye flour, Dan Wallace; 100 bbls flour, Shomaker & Lang; 100 do do, J B Doe; 8 bbls tobacco, J Koethen; 16 bales broom corn, H & McLelland; 4 cases tobaccos, Smith, Johnston & Co; 1 car bran, 100 bbls flour, Kell & Kitchart.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD, February 24—3 cars iron ore, Shoenberger & Blair; 2 do do, McKnight & Co; 4 do do, Bryan & Caughey; 2 do do, Lauthlin & Co; 2 bbls saws, Lipp scott & Bakewell; 10 do spokes, M McWhinney & Co; 25 bbls tobacco, J & Dilworth & Co; 2 do scrap iron, J B Jones; 20 sks rye, W J Meek; 1 bbl eggs, J J Pettit; 1 car corn, 1 do oats, 41 sks corn, 20 do oats, James Graham; 102 bdls chairs, 12 do rockers, Bedford Chair Co; 4 bbls apples, Fetzer & Armstrong; 22 do do, H Sea Jr; 65 do do, Voigt & Co; 1 car fire brick, Bailey, Brown & Co; 100 oil bbls, B D Moore; 48 sks corn, Head & Metzgar; 49 sks corn, 5 bbls apples, South & Allen; 1 car staves J J Bender.

PITTSBURGH, COLUMBUS & CINCINNATI R.R., February 24—11 tcs lard, F Sellers & Co; 176 sks corn, Bricker & Co; 42 bbls bone dust, Stewart & Campbell; 4 kgs lard, H Gerwig & Co; 10 bbls pork, 6 cks hams, W B Hays & Son; 2 cars staves, H Geyer; 130 hf bbls fish, J H Lippincott; 18 sks millfeed, 9 do cornmeal, Hippley & Miller; 3 kgs lard, Graff & Reiter; 21 bdls brooms, Jas Connor; 20 bxs hops, J D Dravo; 1 car corn, Stewart & Langenheim; 10 cks barytes, E A Fahnestock, Son & Co; 1 car corn, Bingham & Laing.

ALLEGHENY STATION R. R., February 24—20 bbls apples, J Herbert; 5 bgs seed, Rose & Ewing; 1 car wheat, Wm McKee & Co; 1 car lumber, J Nanz; 3 cars staves, Kalya & Robertson; 150 bbls apples, Owens & Kennedy; 154 bbls flaxseed, M B Suydam; 3 cars limestone, Superior Iron Co; 10 bgs cornmeal, Lacock & McElwaine; 1 bx tobacco, K Miller; 81 bbls flour, S C McMasters.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R., February 24—60 bdls leather, Jas Connor; 3 cars metal, Rees, Graff & Dull; 19 sks rye, Scott & Gisal; 12 do do, W Bingham; 2 cars metal, McKnight, Porter & Co; 2 do railroad iron, T D Messler.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR FORT BENTON, and GOLD MINES of IDAHO and MONTANO, ST. LOUIS and MISSOURI RIVER.—The fine steamer SALLIE, Capt. Thos. S. Calhoun, Will leave as above on the 5th of March. Her cabin is splendid, and her speed will offer to passengers and shippers luxury and dispatch not heretofore enjoyed in the trade. For freight or passage apply on board or to FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

FOR ST. LOUIS.—The fine steamer MARY DAVAGE, and Barges Nos. 1 and 2. HUGH CAMPBELL, Commander, will leave as above on SATURDAY, 29th inst. For freight or passage apply on board or to CHARLES BARNES, Agent.

FOR ST. LOUIS AND MISSOURI RIVER.—The fine commodious steamer ARMENIA, Capt. A. C. McCallum, Will leave for the above and intermediate ports THIS DAY, at 4 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply on board or to FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

FOR CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE.—The fine steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. Geo W. Reed, Will leave as above on MONDAY, 24th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply on board or to J. FLACK, J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

FOR CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.—The fine steamer GLENDALE, Capt. John H. Hare, Will leave as above on SATURDAY, Feb 1st, at 4 o'clock p. m. For freight or passage apply on board.

JOSHUA RHODES. P. W. H. LATSHAW. JACOB ANDERSON.
JOSHUA RHODES & CO.,
Malsters,
BARLEY AND HOP DEALERS,
Office, 382 Penn Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Malt House Rebecca Street near Gas Works, Allegheny.

UNDERTAKERS

ALEX. AIKEN, UNDERTAKER, No. 166 Fourth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. COFFINS, of all kinds; CRAPES, GLOVES, and every description of Funeral Furnishing Goods furnished. Rooms open day and night. Hearse and Carriages furnished. REFERENCES—Rev. David Kerr, D. D., Rev. M. W. Jacobus, D. D., Thomas Ewing, Esq., Jacob H. Miller, Esq.

CHARLES & PEEBLES, Undertakers and Livery Stables, corner of Sandusky street and Church avenue, Allegheny City, where their COFFIN ROOMS are constantly supplied with real and imitation Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut Coffins, at prices varying from $4 to $100. Bodies prepared for interment. Hearses and Carriages furnished; also, all kinds of Mourning Goods, if required. Office open at all hours, day and night.

ROBERT T. RODNEY, Undertaker and Embalmer, No. 45 Ohio St., Allegheny, and No. 86 Diamond Square, (by John Wilson & Bros.,) keeps always on hand the best Metal, Rosewood, Walnut and Imitation Rosewood Coffins. Walnut Coffins from $25 upwards. Rosewood Coffins $30 upwards; all other Coffins in proportion. Carriages and Hearses furnished at low rates. Crape, Gloves, Plate and Engraving furnished gratis. Office open day and night.

EDWARD CZARNIECKI, Undertaker, Office, [illegible] Street, [illegible] Metallic, [illegible] and other Coffins, with a complete [illegible] of Funeral Furnishing Goods, on hand. [illegible] furnished at shortest notice. Sale and Livery Stables, corner of [illegible] and Middle Streets. Carriages, Buggies, Saddle Horses, &c., &c., for hire.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A good Tannery and FORTY ACRES OF LAND, with two good orchards, good dwelling house, stable, bark house, leach house, shop, &c. This property is most favorably located fifty miles from the city on the Pittsburgh & Cleveland R. R., near Salineville, Ohio. Chestnut oak bark can be had reasonably and in any quantity. This yard is now doing a paying business. This property can be had at a bargain and on the most reasonable terms. Enquire of RAMSEY & HALL, 91 Beaver street, Allegheny City.

FOR SALE—HOBOKEN.—The balance of these desirable Lots are now offered at private sale, and any one desirous of fine building sites would do well to make a selection. The village is located on a beautiful and healthy spot, two and a-half miles from Sharpsburg, on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, which runs through it, making it much more valuable and agreeable. Extensive preparations are now making for erecting a number of fine houses, which will prove an ornament to the town. The remainder of these lots will be sold at very reasonable rates and on terms exceedingly easy. GILL & SHUTTERLY, Real Estate and Insurance Agents, Lawrenceville.

FOR SALE.—House and Lot on corner of Manhattan and Adams streets, near Passenger Railway. Lot 44 by 127 feet. House frame, containing 7 rooms and good hall, well improved. House and Lot on Sheffield, near Bidwell street, Allegheny City. Lot 23 by 1[illegible] feet; house frame, contains hall, five rooms, good cellar; water and gas. Also, several small Houses and Lots in good location. Inquire of J. RUSH & CO., Beaver street, near Chestnut, Manchester.

FOR SALE—A very desirable three-story BRICK HOUSE, nearly new; pressed brick front, marble mantles; gas and water throughout; house contains seven rooms and finished garret, No. 94 ELM STREET, near Wylie, Sixth ward. Possession from April 1st, 1868. Enquire at the house.

FOR SALE—HORSES.—AT HOWARD'S Livery and Sale Stable, one fine FAMILY HORSE (Bay); three DAPPLE GREY HORSES, one LARGE DRAUGHT HORSE; three BLACK MARES; two GREY MARES. FIRST STREET, near the Monongahela House. Horses bought and sold on commission.

FOR SALE—One CARRIAGE, suitable for one or two horses; one TWO-HORSE WAGON, and a double set of HARNESS, nearly new. Enquire at the PENITENTIARY.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—At Pine Creek, on grounds of the subscriber, A NEAT COTTAGE, Of seven or eight rooms. But few situations in the county more desirable. Rent low. Enquire at M. & M. National Bank, Fourth street. H. L. BOLLMAN. Pittsburgh, February 20th, 1868.

TO LET—Two Store Rooms in new buildings on Ohio avenue, near Bidwell street, Allegheny, with dwellings over each, with water, bath room and gas. Locality good for dry goods, grocery or retail shoe store. Also in same buildings, four rooms, suitable for small family. Apply at office of FRAZIER BROS., Ohio avenue and Sedgwick street, Allegheny.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
OF
PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURG, DEC. 18, 1867.

NOTICE

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE

LOANS

OF THE

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Due July 1st, 1868.

THE FOLLOWING

LOANS,

Due July 1st, 1868,

WILL BE REDEEMED, WITH INTEREST TO DATE OF PAYMENT, ON PRESENTATION AT THE

Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank,

OF

PHILADELPHIA,

VIZ:

Loan of March 27th, 1839, due July 1st, 1868.

Loan of July 19th, 1839, due July 1st, 1868.

INTEREST ON THE ABOVE LOANS WILL CEASE ON THE 1st OF JULY, 1868.

FRANCIS JORDAN, Sec'y of State.

JOHN F. HARTRANFT, Aud. General.

W. H. KEMBLE, State Treasurer.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund.

W. S. JACKSON......ALEXANDER FREW
JACKSON & FREW
(Successors to LOUGHREY & FREW.)
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
Harness, Saddlery, Trunks, &c.,
And will also keep on hand and import from Eastern markets all the late patterns, styles and improvements in
Blankets, Robes, Bags and Horse Equipage,
At their new Wareroom,
No. 102 Wood Street
Sole agents for the WOODMANSEE BIT for Western Pennsylvania.

SPECTACLES,
OF ALL KINDS, AT
DUNSEATH & HASLETT'S,
56 FIFTH STREET.

MANUFACTURERS.

GRAFF, BYERS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS
Bar, Hoop and Sheet Iron,
WROUGHT IRON
IRON WELDED TUBES FOR GAS, STEAM, WATER, &c.
ALSO,
OIL WELL TUBING,
Office, [illegible] Water Street,
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BOILER, STILL AND TANK
WORKS.
CARROLL & SNYDER,
MANUFACTURERS OF
TUBULAR, DOUBLE-FLUED, TUBULAR FIRE-BOX & CYLINDER STEAM BOILERS, OIL STILLS AND OIL TANKS, CHIMNEYS, BREECHING AND ASH PANS, SETTLING PANS, SALT PANS AND CONDENSERS, STEAM PIPES, GASOMETERS, AND IRON BRIDGES, PRISON DOORS AND COAL SHUTES.
Office and Works corner Second, Third, Short and Liberty Streets,
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.
Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to.

KENSINGTON IRON WORKS,
LLOYD & BLACK,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Best Common, Refined Charcoal
AND
Juniata Bloom Iron.
MERCHANT BAR, ROUND & SQUARE IRON, HOOP, BAND, T AND ANGLE IRON, BOILER PLATE AND SHEET IRON, MOWER AND REAPER BARS, CYLINDER AND GUARD OR FINGER IRON, SMALL T RAILS, [illegible] to the yard, WROUGHT CHAIRS AND SPIKES for same, FLAT RAILS, Punched and Countersunk, COAL SCREEN IRON, NAILS and SPIKES.
Warehouse and Office at the Works, GLENWOOD ST., (a continuation of First street,) adjoining the City Gas Works, Pittsburgh.

HUGH M. BOLE......HUNTER ORR.
JAMES NELSON......A. B. BOLE.
INDUSTRIAL WORKS.
HUGH M. BOLE & CO.,
FOUNDERS,
Engine Builders and Machinists
Make to order Marine and Land Steam Engines of all sizes, warranted to give satisfaction. Castings, of every description, made to order. JAMES NELSON, Sup't.....A. B. BOLE, Foreman. Machine Shop, Cor. Point Alley & Duquesne Way. Foundry, Nos. 18 and 20 Third street, PITTSBURGH, PA.

PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS,
ANDERSON, COOK & CO.,
(SUCCESSORS TO JONES, BOYD & CO.,)
Manufacturers of the best
REFINED CAST STEEL
Square, Flat and Octagon, of all sizes; Saw Plates, Hoe, Fork and Sheet Cast Steel; Cast Steel for
REAPING AND MOWING MACHINES, STEEL PLOW WINGS, SPRINGS, AXLES, CIRCULARS, &c., &c.
Cast and Common Plow & Spring Steel.
Office—Corner of First and Ross Streets, two blocks above the Monongahela House.

MONT BLANC FOUNDRY,
Butler Street, Ninth Ward
OPPOSITE GREEN IRON MILLS,
PITTSBURGH.
Rolling Mill and Bridge Castings,
THIMBLE SKEINS AND PIPE BOXES,
Machinery and Castings generally.
Orders promptly and carefully executed.
CHARGES REASONABLE.
EBBERT & MACKLIND.

BLACK DIAMOND
STEEL WORKS.
PARK, BROTHER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF
STEEL.
Office and Warehouse, 120, 22, Second and 119 & 121 First Streets,
PITTSBURGH.

BERLIN FOUNDRY.
PRICE & SIMS,
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE
No. 29 Wood Street
Manufacture and keep constantly on hand
Thimble, Skein & Pipe Boxes,
WAGON BOXES, DOG IRONS, SUGAR KETTLES, HOLLOW WARE,
And castings generally.

ROBERT LEA,
MANUFACTURER OF
STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS
Freight Hoisters
AND DOCTOR ENGINES.
Castings of all descriptions made to order.
Corner of First and Ferry Streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

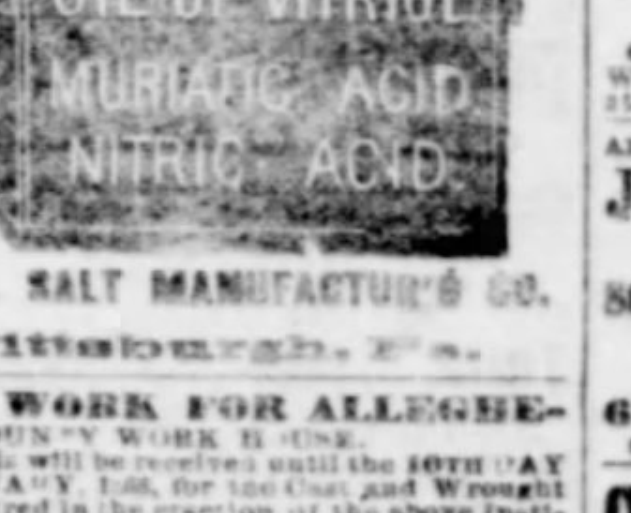
PITTSBURGH IRON WORKS,
J. PAINTER & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Iron, [illegible], Tub and Trunk
HOOPS AND SHEETS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

EVERSON, PRESTON & CO.
PENNSYLVANIA
IRON WORKS,
Warehouse, Nos. 166 and 167 First St., opposite Monongahela House, Pittsburgh, Pa.

UNION ENTERPRISE FOUNDRY
WM. M. JOHNSTON,
Manufacturer of COOKING STOVES, ARCHES, GRATES, FENDERS, SASH WEIGHTS, and all kinds of HOLLOW WARE, CAR WHEELS and all kinds of MACHINERY CASTINGS, corner of WATSON and SHINGISS STREETS, foot of Fifth street extension, Pittsburgh, Pa.

IRON CITY MILLS.
ROGERS & BURCHFIELD
Manufacturers of
Refined, Charcoal, Juniata & Potts
SHEET IRON.
Office and Warehouse, No. 98 MARKET.

PENNA. SALT MANUFACTUR'G CO.



PENNA. SALT MANUFACTUR'G CO.
Pittsburgh, Pa.

IRON WORK FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY WORK HOUSE.
Proposals will be received until the 10TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1868, for the Cast and Wrought Iron required in the erection of the above Institution. In accordance with sample and detailed plans and specifications exhibited at the office of Barr & Moser, Architects, No. [illegible] St. Clair St. GEO. ALBREE, Secretary. Cor. Wood and Fourth sts., Pittsburgh. H. S. FLEMING, W. S. BISSELL, Committee.

FULTON MACHINE WORKS.
ESTABLISHED IN 1835.
Manufactory of STEAM ENGINES, of all sizes and of the most approved patterns, for stationary purposes; STEAMBOATS and STEAM FERRY BOATS. A variety of 10, 12 and 16 horse power engines, which will be sold at very reduced prices.
P. F. GEIPER, Wellsville, O.
Fifty miles below Pittsburgh, on the Ohio river, and line of C. & P. R. R.

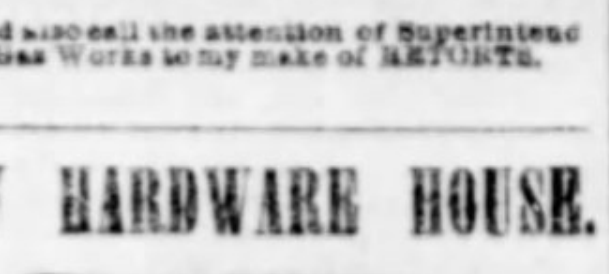
COTTON—8 bales on steamer Mary Erwin, to arrive, for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

MANUFACTURERS.

JAS. VERNER, Pres't.....W. F. PORTER, Sup't.
PITTSBURGH FORGE
AND IRON CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Bars and Bolts;
Bar Iron; Car Axles Rolled;
Railway Car Axles Hammered
Locomotive Frames;
Locomotive Frame Shapes
Side Rods;
Yokes, Straps;
Piston Heads;
Steamboat Shafts;
Steamboat Cranks;
Piston Rods, Wrists;
Pitman Jaws, Collars, &c.
OFFICE, No. 177 PENN STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

NATIONAL FOUNDRY
AND
PIPE WORKS,
Corner Carroll and Smallman Streets, Ninth Ward,
PITTSBURGH PA.
WM. SMITH,
MANUFACTURER OF
Cast Iron Bowl Pipe,
FOR GAS AND WATER WORKS.
My Pipes are all cast vertically in Pits, in Dry Sand and 12 FEET LENGTHS. Also, a full assortment of
GENERAL CASTINGS FOR GAS AND WATER WORKS
I would also call the attention of Superintendents of Gas Works to my make of RETORTS.

NEW HARDWARE HOUSE.



Lindsay, Sterrit & Euwer,
Manufacturers & Importers of
HARDWARE,
CUTLERY, &c.,
337 LIBERTY STREET,
Cor. Wayne,
One Square Below Union Depot,
PITTSBURGH.
Agents for FAIRBANKS' SCALES.

SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS.
SINGER, NIMICK & CO
MANUFACTURERS OF
BEST REFINED CAST STEEL
SQUARE, FLAT AND OCTAGON, OF ALL SIZES.
MILL, MULAY, CIRCULAR, GANG AND CROSS CUT
SAW PLATES.
ELLIPTIC AND SEMI-ELLIPTIC
RAILWAY SPRINGS.
Cast Spring Steel,
Cast and German Plow Steel.
PLOW WINGS AND MOWER BARS.
SPRINGS, AXLES AND STEEL TIRE
SICKLE, SHOVEL, HOE, RAKE, FORK, TOE CALK AND MACHINERY CAST STEEL, CROW-BARS, &c., &c.
Warehouse, 83 Water St., Pittsb'gh

ATLAS WORKS,
MORTON STREET,
Ninth Ward, Pittsburgh,
THOMAS N. MILLER, President
These Works are among the largest and most complete establishment in the West, and are now prepared to furnish
Engines of Every Description,
Boilers, Oil Tanks,
Sheet Iron Work,
Railroad Castings,
Rolling Mill Castings,
Engine Castings,
Machine Castings,
General Castings,
ORDERS SOLICITED.

JAMES M. RITER,
55 and 56 Water Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
MANUFACTURER OF
IRON OIL TANKS,
SETTLING PANS,
COPPER STEAM PIPE,
ROLLING MILL STACKS,
And SHEET IRON WORK,
For Steamboats.

JOHN RONEY,
HECLA FOUNDRY,
Carson St., 9th Ward, near A. V. R. R.
MANUFACTURER OF
Hammer Dies, Steel Moulds,
Rolling Mill and Machine Castings generally.
JOBBING WORK promptly attended to. Orders solicited and carefully and satisfactorily executed.

HOMER C. DRAVO.......CHARLES DONNELLY
GREENWOOD FOUNDRY.
DRAVO & DONNELLY.
Jobbing and Machinery Castings,
Light or heavy, of either Malleable or Grey Iron, of all patterns, sizes and styles, suited to every purpose, made to order.
Office, 250 Liberty Street,
(Academy of Music Building.)

R. W. MORROW, JAS. B. BARNHILL, JAS. BLAIR
O'HARA BOILER WORKS.
MORROW, BARNHILL & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Steam Boilers, Oil Stills, Agitators, Tanks, Salt Pans, Gasometers, Wrought Iron Bridges, Sheet Iron Work, &c., &c.
COR. LIBERTY AND SECOND STS.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
REPAIRING DONE PROMPTLY.

DUQUESNE
Iron and Steel Works.
COLEMAN, RAHM & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Iron, Nails, Springs, Axles, Steel, &c.
WAREHOUSE:
No. 77 WATER STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

A. BRADLEY.....W. VANKIRK.....J. S. BRADLEY
AETNA STOVE WORKS.
A. BRADLEY & CO.
Manufacture every variety of
Cook, Parlor and Heating Stoves,
Among which are the celebrated EUREKA TRIPLE and TALISMAN (Coal Stoves,) [illegible] VETERAN and IRONSIDES (Wood Cook Stoves.) Also manufacture
GRATES, GRATE FRONTS, &c.
Office and Warehouse, corner of Second and Wood streets, Pittsburgh. Entrance on Second Street.

ARNOLD. BRUSH......EDMUND D. BRUSH.
JARED M. BRUSH & SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Steam Boilers, Oil Stills, Tanks
Sheet Iron Works, &c.
61 Penn St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

CENTRAL FOUNDRY
AND ROLL WORKS,
860 Penn Street.
BOLLMAN, BOYD & BAGALEY,
Chill Rolls, Mill Castings, Roll Lathes, &c.

THOS. CARLIN.
FOURTH WARD FOUNDRY AND MACHINE WORKS,
SANDUSKY STREET, ALLEGHENY CITY, PA., manufacturer of ROLLING MILL AND MACHINE CASTINGS, SASH WEIGHTS, PULLEYS, of all sizes, GRATE BARS, WAGON BOXES, SHAFTING, &c. Also has on hand and is made to order STEAM ENGINES, of all dimensions.

RAILROADS.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.
On and after THURSDAY, February 20th, trains will arrive at and depart from the Depot, corner of Grant and Water streets, as follows:

	Depart.	Arrive.
Mail to and from Uniont'n	[illegible]	[illegible]
McKeesport Accomodat'n	[illegible]	[illegible]
Exp. to and from Uniont'n	[illegible]	[illegible]
West Newton Accomod'n	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brow's Accommodat'n	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Acc. to McKeesport	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sunday Church Train to and from West Newton	1:00 P. M.	10:30 A. M.

For Tickets apply to J. S. KING, Agent.
W. S. STOUT, Superintendent.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.
Running Through to Venango City.
Connecting with Trains East and West on the Warren and Franklin Railroad; also with the Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
On and after TUESDAY, 14th January, 1868, the Passenger Trains will leave from and arrive at the Pittsburgh Depot, corner Canal and Pike streets, as follows:

	Depart.	Arrive.
Mail to and from Ven. City	[illegible]	[illegible]
Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brady's Bend Accommod'n	[illegible]	[illegible]
First Soda Works Accom.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Second do's Works Accom.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hulton Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

Sunday Church Train leaves Soda Works at [illegible] A. M., arriving in Pittsburgh at 9:55 A. M. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 1:30 P. M., arriving at Soda Works at 2:50 P. M.
H. BLACKSTONE, Supt.

1868. 1868.
PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. W., AND CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. R.
From January 19th, 1868, trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, north side, Pittsburgh, city time, as follows:
[illegible]
F. R. MYERS, General Ticket Ag't.

PITTSBURGH, COLUMBUS & CINCINNATI R. R.
PAN HANDLE ROUTE.
CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after SUNDAY, December 15th, 1867, trains will leave and arrive at Union Depot, as follows, Pittsburgh time:
[illegible]
Church Train leaves Sunday at 12:20 P. M.
No change of cars between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati, and but ONE change to St. Louis, Cairo, and the principal points West and Southwest.
When purchasing Tickets be sure and find the office of the
PITTSBURGH, COLUMBUS & CINCINNATI R. R.
Union Depot, (south side.)
W. D. MOTHERSPAUGH, Ticket Agent.
S. F. SCULL, General Ticket Agent.
JOHN H. MILLER, G. S. Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.
On and after OCTOBER 6th, 1867, Trains will arrive and depart from the Union Depot, corner of Washington and Liberty Sts., as follows:
[illegible]
For further information apply to W. H. BECKWITH, Agent.
The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for wearing apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.
EDWARD H. WILLIAMS, General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—On and after NOVEMBER 1, 1867, the Passenger Trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad will arrive and depart from the Federal Street Depot, Allegheny City, as follows:
[illegible]
Above trains run daily except Sunday.
The Church Train leaves Allegheny Junction every Sunday at 7:30 A. M., reaching Allegheny City at 9:30 A. M. Returning, leaves Allegheny City at 1:00 P. M. and arrives at Allegheny Junction at 3:00 P. M.
Commutation Tickets—For sale in packages of Twenty, between Allegheny City, Chestnut street, Herr's, Bennett's, Pine Creek, Hite and Sharpsburg, and good only on the trains stopping at Stations specified on tickets.
The train leaving Allegheny City at 6:30 makes direct connection at Freeport with Walker's Line of Stages for Butler and Hannahstown.
Through Tickets may be purchased at Office, No. 3 St. Clair Street, near Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, and at the Depot, Allegheny City.
For further information apply to JAMES LEFFERTS, Agent, Federal Street Depot.
The Western Pennsylvania Railroad will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All baggage exceeding this amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.
EDWARD H. WILLIAMS, General Sup't, Altoona, Pa.

SMOKY HILL ROUTE
UNION PACIFIC
RAILWAY,
EASTERN DIVISION.
THE SHORTEST AND MOST RELIABLE ROUTE from the East points to
COLORADO, NEVADA, CALIFORNIA, UTAH, ARIZONA, WASHINGTON, NEW MEXICO, IDAHO, OREGON.
Two trains leave State Line and Leavenworth daily, (Sundays excepted,) on the arrival of trains of Pacific Railroad from St. Louis, and Hannibal and St. Jo Railroad from Quincy, connecting at Lawrence, Topeka and Wamego with Stages for all points in Kansas. At end of track west of Ellsworth with the UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY'S DAILY LINE OF OVERLAND MAIL AND EXPRESS COACHES FOR
DENVER, SALT LAKE,
AND ALL POINTS IN THE TERRITORIES, and with SANDERSON'S TRI-WEEKLY LINE OF COACHES for Fort Union, Bent's Fort, Pass, Albuquerque, Santa Fe, and all points in Arizona and New Mexico.
With the recent additions of rolling stock and equipment, and the arrangements made with responsible Overland Transportation Lines from its western terminus, this road now offers unequalled facilities for the transmission of freight to the Far West.
Tickets for sale at all the principal offices in the United States and Canadas.
Be sure and ASK FOR TICKETS VIA THE SMOKY HILL ROUTE, UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY, EASTERN DIVISION.
A. ANDERSON, General Superintendent.
J. M. WEBSTER, General Freight and Ticket Agent.

STEAMSHIPS.
STEAM TO AND FROM
LIVERPOOL & QUEENSTOWN, Ireland.
TWICE A WEEK.
THE INMAN LINE,
Sailing EVERY SATURDAY—EVERY WEDNESDAY—carrying U. S. Mails. Tickets sold to and from Ireland, England, Scotland, Germany and France. Apply at the Company's office.
WM. BINGHAM, Jr.,
Exclusive Agent in Rock Cabin Passenger
54 FIFTH STREET,
Adams Express Office, Pittsburgh, Pa.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTLES
At the Pittsburgh Steam Marble & Slate Works.
Office and Wareroom—319 and 321 LIBERTY STREET. Mantle Wareroom on second floor.
Persons wanting Marble or Slate Mantles will find it to their interest to call. Workmanship not excelled in any place, and prices as low as in Eastern cities. Marble Mantles or Furniture Slabs which have become discolored by smoke, oils or acids, can be Marbleized, and made to look as well as new.
There is no other place in Western Pennsylvania where Slate Mantles are manufactured.
All kinds of Marble Work done in the best manner. Marble Cutters supplied with Sawed Marble at Eastern prices, carriage added.
W. W. WALLACE.

TO GLASS MANUFACTURERS.
THE UNDERSIGNED having secured the sole Agency for the sale of the celebrated
COPLEY POT CLAY,
Are now prepared to furnish it in any quantity to those wishing to procure this superior article. During fifteen years' use of this clay we have arrived at such proportions as we believe makes it a better article for pots than any in the market. We have secured an average stock of the months for each pot, and some lying from eight and ten months. We will furnish receipt for the proportion of the mixture of this Clay to persons purchasing. The Clay is ground and moulded in Pumps for delivery.
DITHRIDGE & SON,
Fort Pitt Glass Works,
Washington St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

SODA ASH.—100 casks common Soda Ash, for sale by JOHN B. CANFIELD & SON.